

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 31

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Commissioner of Probate, and Justice of the Peace for New York and Pennsylvania, and for the Public Office second floor over the jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give special attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Coleman, President, J. E. Hunt, Cashier.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns, Proprietor, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

## B & B

## Prices That Win

—selling choice goods at less prices, and offering large assortments, is what's making and is to keep on making this 5 acre store the busiest Dry Goods store in America.

New goods ready—most extensive collections we've ever shown.

Send for samples—let goods and prices prove that when and every time you come or send here, you'll save money.

New all-wool American Dress Goods 32 inches wide—other stores ask 25c—our price 20c yard—fully 24 different neat color styles.

41 inch all-wool cloth chevottes, 40c yard—see if you can match these, width, quality and color range, under half a dollar—variety of stylish plain colors.

50 inch all-wool Black Chevottes and Diagonals, 50c yd.—extra wide, yes—but it's the extra choiceness you'll be impressed with.

Large lines choice dressy Dress Goods 35, 50, 75c, \$1.00 up to the finest.

Fine new Silks, 50c, 75c, to \$2.00.

More interesting features at this year's Pittsburg Exposition than ever before—if you're coming, include a visit to this store in your trip—ample arrangements for your comfort here.

## BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.



HE HAS

SORE THROAT

And is Coughing With

TONSILINE

That's one way of using it. Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

## Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Frazer Lubricator Co., Canton, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo.

## FEVER UNCONTROLLED

### New Victims of Yellow Jack Chronicled in South.

### FIVE NEW CASES AT JACKSON.

Almost 150 Cases Altogether Had Occurred in Mississippi and 11 Deaths A Number of Cases in Louisiana and Number of Deaths.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—Reports last night from the stricken districts showed that the yellow fever outbreaks were not yet under control. Five new cases, all negroes, were in Jackson, Miss. Other reports were as follows: At Taylors—Total to date, 82; whites, 74; colored, 8, critically ill, 4; deaths to date, 8.

At Orwood—Two new cases and one death. Total to date, 67; white, 57; colored, 10; deaths, 3.

The Louisiana board of health made the following report:

Total in the city—One case, one death. In Wilcox—Eight new cases. In Franklin to date—129 new cases and five deaths.

### REPORTED FOUR DEATHS.

General Lawton's Report For Sept. 25 Was Delayed—His Report For Sept. 26.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In response to a dispatch from the war department General Lawton sent yesterday a health report from Santiago for Sept. 25, which he had omitted for some reason to transmit, in which he gave: Sick, 1,100; fever, 808; new cases, 69; returned to duty, 228; deaths, 4.

General Lawton also sent last night a report for Sept. 26 from Santiago, giving: Sick, 1,400; fever, 726; new cases, 99; returned to duty, 152.

### FOUR DIED AT WIKOFF.

Men of Ninth Cavalry, Colored, Left For Fort Grant, A. T.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Ninth Cavalry, colored, 979 men, in command of Colonel Ryan, departed from Camp Wikoff for Fort Grant, Ariz.

The deaths since Monday, reported yesterday were:

John Norton, Company H, Eighth Infantry, typhoid.

William Morey, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers, typhoid.

Rice Alvord, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid.

Leon Lewis, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan volunteers, diphtheria.

### TWO MORE DEATHS.

Victims of Typhoid and Malarial Fever In Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The war department received the following yesterday:

"PONCE, Sept. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths today, 2. Joseph Ateur, Light Battery C, Seventh artillery, typhoid; Delvaisee Leonadr, civilian, employe quartermaster's department, pernicious malarial fever.

"BROOKE, Major General."

Two Soldiers Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Frank Kennedy, a member of Company E, Third New York volunteers, whose home was in Hornellsville, N. Y., and David Hanna of Company E, Second West Virginia volunteers, of Elkham, W. Va., died yesterday in the Medico-Chirurgical hospital of typhoid fever.

Confirmed by Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The official account of the seizure by Admiral Dewey of the filibustering steamer Abby, as reported in the press dispatches, was received from the admiral yesterday.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which begins in this city today, promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the organization. More than 1,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and visitors from foreign countries are expected to attend.

President to Visit St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Richard Kerins obtained a promise from the president yesterday to visit St. Louis on his western trip.

Mrs. August Belmont Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A private dispatch from Paris announced the death there Monday night of Mrs. August Belmont.

Ships Left Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—All the British, French and German warships have left Manila by yesterday.

Bayard Was Much Weaker.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—Thomas F. Bayard was much weaker last night.

### BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

A woman supposed to be Dr. Nancy Guilford, the alleged murderer, accused of killing Emma Gill, at Bridgeport, Conn., was shadowed on arriving in England, and will likely be arrested.

The courtmartial of Chaplain McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, continued in Denver. Reporters testified that in his lecture he said Sampson reported himself within four miles of the Cristobal Colon, as he to get prize money, and the Iowa went to the rear, at the battle of Santiago.

Engineers, who made preliminary survey of Nicaragua canal, arrived in New York reported plan simple.

Secretary Alger and party visited Charleston, S. C., to see whether it could be used as a base of supplies and a place to embark troops for Porto Rico and Cuba.

## ROOSEVELT NOMINATED.

Other Nominees Put Forth by New York Republican Convention—Some Features of Platform.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The Republican convention nominated the following ticket yesterday:

For governor—Theodore Roosevelt of Oyster Bay.

Lieutenant governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan of Erie.

Secretary of state—John T. McDonough of Albany.

State treasurer—John B. Jasckel of Cayuga.

State engineer—Edward A. Bond of Jefferson.

Attorney general—John O. Davies of Oneida.

The vote for governor was: Roosevelt, 753; Black, 218.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the state committee:

Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscok, Edward Lauterbach and Frank S. Witherbee.

The Old Eagle emblem was re-adopted for the party.

After congratulating the country and the national administration on the outcome of the war, the platform opposes the return of any of the Antilles or Philippines to Spain and commends the annexation of Hawaii. It then renews allegiance to the St. Louis platform and further along says that the election of Republican members of congress and of Republican state legislatures will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard.

"At another point, the platform says that 'the Republican party is fulfilling the pledges made at St. Louis and has enacted a conservative protective tariff, capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people; exports largely exceed our imports, and the gold of the world comes steadily to our shores.

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# Now In History!

The first Massillon free street fair became a thing of the past at exactly 10:45 o'clock Saturday night, when, hoarse and weary after hard service on the midway and elsewhere, the members of the association gathered at headquarters to have their burdens increased by the news that they must pay. Treasurer F. R. Shepley and Chairman H. V. Kramer, of the finance committee, had gone over everything carefully, and it did not take them long to tell what they knew. "It is impossible for us to say with accuracy," the members were told, "just how we do stand. But we do know that the amount we will have to make up will not be less than \$300. We do not think that it will exceed \$500, but of course we cannot tell until all bills are in. Our total expense is about \$5,000."

The association will hold a meeting every night until every bill has been paid and every scrap of business pertaining to the fair has been attended to. If the city buys the arches for \$300, all will be well. Not more than \$200 would then remain for the association to pay, and as there are thirty to share this expense, the amount per capita would not be great. The association takes a philosophical view of the situation. "It's pretty hard, of course," said a member Monday morning, "to have to go down in your pocket, but the town has been benefited, so we're satisfied. Suppose we did allow our personal affairs to suffer; what if we do feel the ill-effects of a mental and physical strain of several weeks; suppose that in the end we must pay a good sum each—what's all this in comparison to the fact that we've given the old town the biggest thing she ever had? People everywhere assure us that we had a good fair, and next year, when, let us hope, we'll have better weather, we'll have something that will surpass this and all others."

## WHAT THE MERCHANTS SAY.

They seem to agree that the Street Fair is a Good Thing.

The people who went to the expense of making displays are the people who should know best whether or not street fairs have a beneficial effect. The views of some of these merchants follow:

F. R. Shepley (Massillon Stoneware Company)—I was much gratified to see the enterprising merchants of Massillon enter into the work of making this street fair a success by backing up the thirty young men who compose the association. I believe that all will be amply repaid for the time and money expended, for in spite of the bad weather we had good crowds every day, and new business is bound to result. The fair does much for the town, and we should not allow this to be the last one. I can not say that the stoneware company has been greatly benefited, but we had no right to expect that we would be. We went into it merely to fill up. Ours is not the kind of business that that sort of advertising helps.

N. H. Willaman—The fair is a good thing, and there should be one every year. I expect to sell some sewing machines as a result.

Hess, Snyder & Company—The fair did the town good, and it did us good. We want one every year. Snyder & Puckle—While we were not directly benefited ourselves, we believe that the fair was the best thing that ever happened to the town.

C. M. Whitman—People will remember the name and business and sometime in the future they will bring us back the money we have laid out here. Next year we'll give them another reminder.

H. H. Pills—We're ready for another one next year.

L. A. Koons—A fair advertises a town, but I don't think that business men who make displays are compensated for their efforts.

C. L. McLain—We have derived no benefit and we expect none. During such weather as we have had I believe it was a bad thing for the town to have a crowd here. Everybody was miserable, and at such times people are liable to form a bad opinion of the place.

Frank Hemperly (Hemperly & Jacobs)—Good for any kind of business and good for the town. Next year it will be better yet.

P. H. Young—It has done the city good, and it may bring money to me. There should be a fair every year, though I may not be in the next one.

F. O. Humberger (A. J. Humberger & Sons)—It's lots of work for the business people, but a big advertisement for the town.

W. D. Benedict, home furnisher—I certainly endorse the idea of conducting a street carnival next year, but under different principles. A fair should certainly be self-sustaining. As an advertising medium, I think very merchant was benefited. My business was much improved during the week.

J. J. Klotz, merchant tailor—I think the fair benefited every merchant who exhibited to some extent, and I am heartily in favor of giving a carnival next year.

E. C. Segner, feed and builders' supplies—I certainly am in for another fair and was benefited by the last.

Dielhena & Co., clothiers and furnishers, are pleased with the result of their display and will take an active interest in the fair next year should one be given.

The benefits derived from the advertisement amply repaid them for the effort. William York, harness and carriage dealer, wants a fair next year and says that of last week was far beyond his expectations.

A. F. Portmann, stove, mantel and tinware merchant, was materially benefited and favors another carnival.

George Goodhart, clothier and furnisher, favors another fair and indirectly derived much benefit from his display. The carnival, he thinks, was a good thing for the city.

E. A. Dauchy, who represents the Slinger Machine Company, says he did considerable business during the fair and will subscribe for space next year.

Eilers were amply repaid by the attention given their display and will exhibit on a more elaborate scale should another fair be given.

Photographer Becker says he is in for a fair twice a year if desired. He considers it an excellent advertising medium.

Hacketts were more than pleased with the attention their furniture display attracted and favor conducting fairs annually.

Street fairs are always beneficial to W. R. Harrison & Co., manufacturers of feed cutters, and the company can always be depended upon for an exhibit.

George Falke, manufacturer of fine candies, did a profitable business at the fair, for gem popcorn and cream candy are always in demand. Mr. Falke favors another carnival.

The Central Coal Company is pleased with the method of advertising. Their display was the only one of the kind and they expect to reap a benefit.

E. F. Bahney, dealer in stationary and wall paper—It was a good thing and we certainly should have another.

J. W. Foltz, clothier and furnisher—One of the best advertisements we ever had, I think, and I am, therefore, heartily in favor of another fair.

S. A. Stalcup (Central Union Telephone Company)—I feel that it was a good movement. We stand prepared to support another fair or anything else that will have for its object the advancement of the public interests.

W. L. Bechtel (Bechtel & Taggart)—We have already realized some good, and more will come. We hope to be able to say the same thing next year.

Prof. Yocum (Massillon Actual Business College)—I consider the street fair the greatest advertisement for my business that I have had an opportunity of making.

F. P. Eisenbrei (Siebold & Company)—Just gives us a good start for next year.

G. W. Doll—It's a great thing. We should have another in two years, and charge admission at the gates and at no other place.

Rider & Snyder—We believe in fairs and will be ready for another next year.

L. L. Volkmer—Already I have realized great benefit. I expect to sell many dozens of photographs through this fair.

Mrs. Ellen M. McLain—I realized all I expected from the street fair and I am heartily in favor of having another next year.

Mrs. F. P. Drake, head of the women's art department—We have heard such constant expressions of pleasure and appreciation over the many beautiful objects in the women's booth that we feel fully repaid for our trouble and will be glad to do our share of the work again next year.

Meuser Bros., piano manufacturers, say their business was well advertised by the fair and they hope to see another.

S. F. Wefler, grocer, feels amply repaid for the expense and trouble in arranging his display. He, too, wants another chance.

D. T. Frank, shoe merchant, is out of the city, therefore his opinion cannot be expressed.

Z. T. Baltzly, druggist—As an advertising medium the fair was certainly beneficial to all who exhibited, and I think another fair would be a profitable venture.

Graze & Sonnhalter, grocers—We were amply repaid for our trouble by the advertisement our business received. The fair, undoubtedly benefited the city and should be repeated.

Suhr & Zepp, shoe dealers—We will certainly exhibit should a fair be given next year, for the results from the last were very satisfactory.

George Snyder & Sons, shoe merchants—We certainly derived some benefit through our display at the fair, but cannot say whether or not we would want another next year.

W. H. McLain, plumber, is in for a fair at any time. He considers a street fair a stimulant to business generally.

D. Kiehl & Co., milliners, favor annual fairs.

The managers of the Twentieth Century store consider street fairs about the best method of advertising.

For various reasons THE INDEPENDENT was unable to get into communication with C. E. Archer, L. Abt, H. E. Sincock, L. Shauf and the Navarre Store Company, but persons who ought to know say that all are earnest advocates of the street fair.

## A Strong Nation

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depends upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills are prompt efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

## For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

## HOW DEWEY WON.

Daniel Doble Explains Some Things Not Understood.

When the news of Dewey's victory reached Pennyroyal, a remote Western village, and that was not many days ago, it caused no excitement and there was no celebration of any kind, but on Saturday night John Bridge's store was crowded with men who wanted to hear a description of battle by Daniel Doble and an explanation of some things that were not understood.

"What I can't get through my noodle," said Pontius Anderson, "is how none of the Spanish cannon balls didn't go right through our boats just the same as our balls went through theirs."

"Simple enough," said Daniel Doble, "because our boats is made of soft metal an' theirs is made of brittle. Ev'ry time old Dewey hit a Spanish boat her sides cracked just like they was glass, but when a ball hit Dewey's it was different. Th' metal bein' soft, it closed over th' balls when they struck, not leavin' a hole—jest th' same uz ef you threw a marble int' a pan o' dough."

"Them Spaniards is sharp, though, an' they ketched out th' thing, an' ef they'd ketched on sooner mebbe Dewey had a hard time. They seen th' soft metal was th' best, so they het up their boat, th' last one they had. Th' hotter it got th' better it wuz, an' they het 'er way up. Old Dewey seen th' balls from his boats wuzn't doin' no hurt an' he seen th' trick, so he yelled out t' his Captains: 'Don't shoot nothin' but big balls, till th' Spanish boat wuz so full o' lead she sunk uv 'er own weight.'"

"Them Vermont fellers is great fer tricks, I tell you. Dewey's sailors waded t' shore an' got in single rank, Indian file. The Spanish General seen whut Dewey wuz doin', an' he sez: 'Whut's good fer Yanks is good fer Spaniards,' an' he drew his men up in Indian file the same way. They wuz jest whut old Dewey wuz waitin' fer. There wuz twixt twelve an' fifteen thousand Spaniards, an' they made a line more'n six miles long. 'Fire!' sez Dewey when he seen 'em, an' bang went 'is gun, th' biggest one he had with 'im, one th' carried twelve miles. Thet ball went chasin' down the line, knockin' them Spaniards over like they was tenpins. Th' first three seconds a mile o' Spaniards fell. Th' heads was knocked clean off ev'ry one o' them. Course th' ball was gettin' weaker ev'ry minute, an' when it struck th' second mile it had drapped till it ketched 'em in th' necks. Th' third line o' Spaniards got hit in th' breast an' th' fourth mile right in th' stummicks. Then the Spanish seen whut wuz goin' on an' they begun t' drap t' th' ground, but it didn't do no good, fer th' ball wuz gittin' spent an' drapped, too. It moved down close an' killed ev'ry Spaniard leader'n a last year's bird's nest, whereas, ef they hadn't drapped they'n only lost their legs an' feet."

## "Ride for your Life."

Tzar Paul was strangled because he was thought to be a madman whose manias were too dangerous to be borne. Bonaparte, who had entered into an agreement with the tsar, whereby the two rulers should simultaneously invade British India, had the meanness to declare in the Moniteur, the official journal of France, that the assassination had been planned by the English. A thrilling story, associated with the assassination and Bonaparte's declaration, was told by the poet Tennyson.

The poet's father, when a young man, visited St. Petersburg not long after the assassination, and dined one day with Lord S. Helens, the British minister. At the dinner-table the young man, having in mind Bonaparte's attempt to make the English government responsible for the assassination, said to Lord S. Helens, speaking across a Russian guest: "It is perfectly well known in England who murdered the Emperor Paul; it was Count So-and-so."

A dead silence fell on the company. After dinner Lord S. Helens called young Tennyson aside and said, "Ride for your life from the city! The man across whom you spoke to me is the Count-So-and-so, whom you accused of murdering the Emperor Paul."

The young Englishman took horse and rode for weeks through Russia, till he came to the Crimea, where he fell ill. He became delirious, and remembered the wild people dancing round his bed with magical incantations. Once in every three months an English courier passed through the village, and as he passed he blew a horn. It all depended on the young man's hearing the horn whether he could escape from Russia, for he had no money. In his delirium he would start up agonized lest he had missed it.

At last the courier came, the horn was heard, and the courier agreed to take the young Englishman with him. He was a drunken fellow, and dropped all his dispatches on the road. His companion picked them up, but did not tell the courier, until the man, having become sober, was in despair. Then young Tennyson gave the dispatches to the courier, with a warning not to get drunk again.

At a frontier town they found the gates closed and barred, because it was late in the night. "The Duke of York!" shouted the courier. Immediately the gates were thrown open, and the sentinel sprang to attention and saluted the young Britisher, who, after many adventures, managed to reach England. —Youth's Companion.

That Settled It. A painter scaled the heights of a skyscraper and climbed the flag-pole, pointing up like a thin line of black against the smoky blue of the sky. From the sidewalk below he seemed like a toy man climbing a slender pencil. Strapped to his side was a pot of paint. Coolly, as if he were on the ground, or even down cellar, the painter took his brush and began to decorate the wavering pole.

On the sidewalk below the crowd, which a moment before had been intent on shop windows, paused and looked up.

"Oh, dear me, wouldn't it be perfectly dreadful if he should fall?" said a horrified young lady.

Her escort merely observed: "Even if he should fall he would come down with colors flying."

"Good-by forever," returned the young lady, jolly. —Chicago News.

## Right for Once.

In Buffalo many years ago, when Judge Stryker was on the common pleas bench, there was an elderly lawyer named Root, who sometimes appeared in court when he had taken a drop too much. On one of these occasions he persisted in interrupting the court with irrelevant remarks. Every time he was ordered to sit down he obeyed, but soon popped up again. Finally the exasperated judge exclaimed: "Sit down, Mr. Root, and stay there. Obey your honor," said the offender, "inasmuch as it is the first correct judgment rendered by the court this term." —Harper's Magazine.

## AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine."

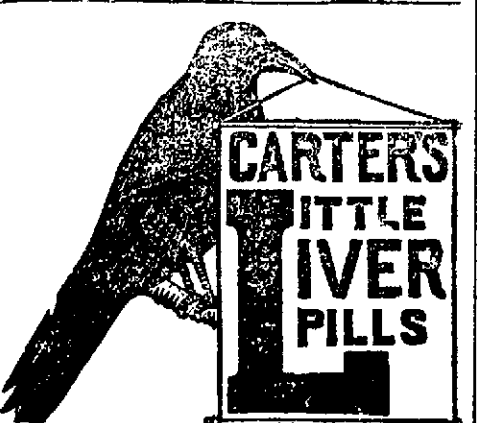
"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks."

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one."

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Double Squaring.

Smith walked up Market street the other evening with a box of candy under one arm and a big package of meat under the other.

"Hello, Smith," said Brown, "gone to housekeeping? I didn't know you were married."

"I'm not yet."

"What are you doing with that candy and meat then?"

"Going to see my girl."

"Do you have to furnish the family with meat already?"

"Oh, no; the candy is for the girl and the meat is for the dog. I have to square myself with both." —San Francisco Post.

Overwhelming Evidence.

"George, do you know that you came some at 3 o'clock this morning and acted dreadfully silly?"

"What did I say?"

"Well, for one thing, you called me a wingless angel."

"Did I say that?"

"Yes."

"I own up, my dear. I was drunk." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

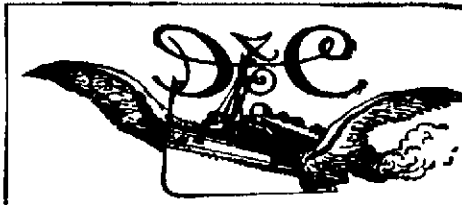
# GOLD DUST

## THE BEST WASHING POWDER

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

## To Mackinac

NEW STEEL  
PASSENGER  
STEAMERS



COMFORT,  
SPEED  
and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing. Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 450 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE 500" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and return including meals and berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$17; from Toledo, \$14; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, C. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

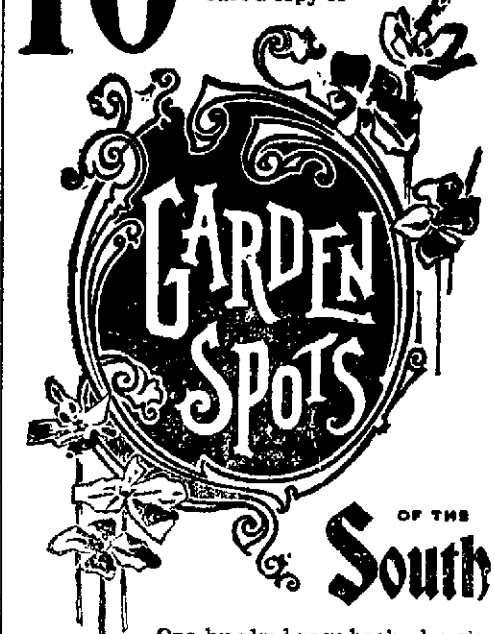
Fare, \$1.50 Each Direction. Berths, 75c. St. Stateroom, \$1.75. Connections are made at Cleveland with

Fastest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest. Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. Only

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## 10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. It includes Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write P. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

## Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc address, JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

## NONBURN BUILDING PAPER

500 SQUARE FEET 10 EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Why add to the inflammability of your Dwelling or Business Building by the use of combustible building papers?

Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.

Nonburn acts as a barrier to flames, and will not throw off that stifling smoke which so endangers life in case of fire.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "NONBURN." H. W. JOHNS MFG CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.

## IF YOU HAVE NOT A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists, 25c.

## FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE WIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. Floating Palace. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new and passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$200,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, among others electric lights, etc., illuminated throughout, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, biggest and safest steamers in the world. These steamers, fast and comfortable with the great ocean liners, in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "The 500" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-In-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers most enjoyable. Send for Illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, C. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

## C&B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest boats run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD, DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

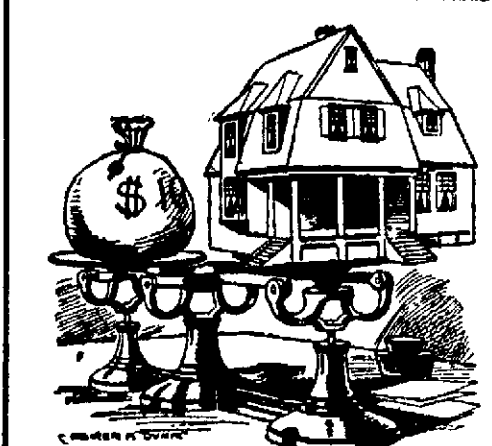
"Buffalo" 8 " "Cleveland" 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NASHUA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. MERRIAM, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.



## AS GOOD AS GOLD

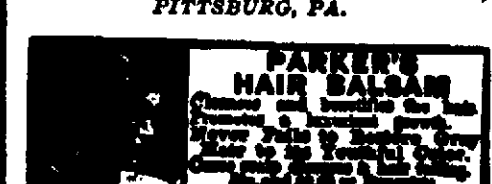
and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn

Stone Block.

## Duff's College

Gives a specialized Broad-winning Education. FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS, P. DUFF & SONS, 244 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG, PA.





# THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
80 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 68.  
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

Springfield is too much occupied at present with beholding the beam which is in its own eye to give much time to the shortcomings of the national administration. The capital of Clarke county put corrupt men into its offices, made itself a "wide open town," and now, according to its ministers, Springfield is but another name for Sodom.

By the time Canton, Akron and other nearby cities begin to reap the benefits sure to be derived from the use of a cheap and plentiful supply of natural gas, it is to be hoped that Massillon will be able to conclusively demonstrate its wisdom in refusing to take advantage of the same opportunities for securing so valuable an adjunct to its public and private business and manufacturing interests.

Trade reports for the past week show continued improvement in the business situation. The foreign demand for breadstuffs is considered one of the best signs of the present, inasmuch as it indicates continued prosperity in the West for another year to come. There are a number of signs which point to an unusually large shipment of American cereals abroad during the next six months, and this naturally implies an increased trade balance in favor of the United States, better conditions at home, and a consequent prosperity among American industries.

Frederick R. Condert, of New York, is the author of a statement to the effect that Spain is not bound to deliver over the remains of Christopher Columbus "to the caprice of another nation, which might not treat them with all the reverence which, in the eyes of Spain, at least, they deserve." As the legal opinion of a prominent lawyer, Mr. Condert's statement is doubtless valuable. Spain may not be bound to give up the bones of her great navigator, but it is certainly strange for an American to express doubt as to the treatment they would receive should they remain in the possession of the United States.

The business-like methods which are being employed by the war investigating commission will be quick to inspire the country with confidence that the investigation will be thorough and complete. Every possible effort is to be made to have light thrown upon alleged charges of misconduct and incompetency; information will be sought from everyone who has complaints to make of mismanagement on the part of any member of the war department; all evidence will be impartially heard and considered, and when the work of the commission is at an end it is probable that the object for which it was created will have been well accomplished.

How far Captain General Blanco and the Spanish authorities in Cuba will persist in their stand that Spain is still sovereign in Havana and in those parts of Cuba not in actual possession of the Americans is the most interesting question which confronts the Washington administration just now. For the present the determination of the questions at issue will probably be left to the representatives of the United States, but an attempt on the part of Blanco to prolong the stay of the Spanish troops in Cuba beyond the time considered reasonable by the American evacuation commission will undoubtedly result in radical measures by the United States to compel the enemy to adhere to the provision of the peace protocol for the immediate evacuation of the island.

The American Economist calls attention to the American Protective Tariff League's industrial census, which settles all doubt as to the prosperity of the workingman under the Dingley law and continues. "The condition of our breadwinners is improving every day and they have Republican institutions to thank for it. There is a steady foreign demand for American goods, and our exports are increasing almost constantly. With the opening up of new foreign fields of trade, who can doubt the continual prosperity of the American workingman? The Democrats claimed that a protective policy would destroy our foreign markets. Instead of doing this, it has served to increase them. And the greater demand there is for American goods, the more rapid will be the advancement of the interests of labor in this great republic. Republican protection has enabled us to perfect our manufacturing facilities, and we are now able to compete with the entire world."

The current issue of the New York Medical Record contains a valuable and interesting article by D. W. Wynkoop, M. D., on the fever which has been pre-

vailing among American soldiers in camp, and of which Massillon has had recently so shocking and fatal an example. Dr. Wynkoop regards this type of fever as a severe malarial disease misnamed typhoid, but with a striking resemblance to the latter. It is probable that the extraordinary number of cases of so-called typhoid now reported in this state are, many of them, in reality of this pernicious type of malarial fever originally brought from Cuba and Southern camps. An important feature to remember in the care of patients is that many who are apparently cured, after being up and around for a week or more, fall into a stupor within an hour, and in this condition often die. The patient should not be allowed to go about until the microbe of the disease is eradicated from the blood. Dr. Wynkoop says: "It is on the strict and prolonged administration of quinine that success in dealing with the cases depends."

### TO HONOR LAFAYETTE.

The boys and girls in Ohio schools, as well as those in other states of the Union, are to be given an opportunity to contribute toward a monument to be erected over the grave of Lafayette. According to a proclamation issued by Governor Bushnell to the school youth of Ohio, attention has been called to the fact that the dust of General Lafayette reposes in the almost forgotten cemetery of Petit Picpus in Paris and that only a plain stone marks the place of this firm, true and strong friend of our country during the struggle for independence and in the trying years succeeding. It is right that the children of the United States should share in paying tribute to one who did so much for their forefathers and themselves, and the plan adopted by which voluntary contributions will be asked for in the public schools, will doubtless be successful. Governor Bushnell says in his proclamation: "I am sure that the school youth of Ohio will desire to be represented and to do their part in this undertaking; and therefore, as the governor of the state, I take this means of acquainting all with the aim and details of the movement, which, I am sure, will be a success in every way. It has been decided that Wednesday, October 19, that date being the anniversary of the fall of Yorktown, an event in which Lafayette's labors for the American cause showed the successful culmination, shall be recognized as the day for receiving contributions from the students in the universities and colleges and from the scholars in the city and township schools."

It is the intention to have the unveiling of the monument take place on July 4th, 1900.

### STRANDED IN MASSILLON.

Experience of Two Boys of the Tenth—News of Other Soldiers.

Privates Harry Weinschenker and Ulysses S. G. Canfield, both of Company B, Tenth Ohio, now at Camp Mead, arrived in Massillon Sunday, looking very soldierly, but without a cent of money to procure a night's lodging. They said the government had provided them with transportation to Cleveland, where they reside, and that this had broken them to Canal Dover. There they lost their ticket. They had seventy-five cents to bring them as far north as Massillon. Here a kind-hearted restaurant keeper gave them a bed, and Monday morning they presented themselves at the mayor's office to ask for assistance. The mayor, however, could do nothing. Marshal Markel gave ninety cents, which is the fare for soldiers to Cleveland, to Canfield, who said he was willing to wait for the afternoon train. Weinschenker, however, was in too great a hurry to remain here that long. When he left he said he was going to Canton, though how he intended to raise the money nobody knew. The soldiers were going home on a furlough of ten days.

Mrs. James O'Doneal, who went to Montauk Point to see her son, James O'Doneal, now ill with typhoid fever, returned to Massillon Saturday night. Private O'Doneal's condition is very serious, though everything possible is being done for him.

George Curley wrote a letter that reached Massillon yesterday, stating that his son, Private Harry Curley, had had a backset. He said that oysters and chicken had been served at one of the ill boys' meals, and that he immediately became worse. On Monday another letter came with the news that Private Curley was some better. His father thinks he will soon be strong enough to permit his removal to a New York hospital.

### FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Committee Selected by County Chairman Carnes.

The names of members of the Republican executive committee for this year have been given out for publication by County Chairman Allen Carnes. The committee is as follows: Allen Carnes, chairman; W. J. Davies, secretary; J. A. Reed, treasurer; H. W. Harter, H. S. Moses, Thomas F. Turner, A. C. Eynon, S. M. Anderson, T. H. St. John, Canton; F. A. Holles, M. D. McEnery, Alliance; J. C. Corns, W. F. Ricks, Massillon; L. B. Santee, Marlboro, and William Findley, Newmar. The committee met with Chairman Carnes on Monday morning and transacted necessary business relative to the coming campaign. Chairman Carnes announced that the committee will probably be increased by two members in a few days. The additions will be selected from that part of the county not yet represented on the committee.

# VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

Massillon Tastes of Both in a Single Day.

## NEWCASTLE AND NORTH LAWRENCE

School-boys in the Morning, Leaguers in the Afternoon, and Thereby Have a Very Strange Tale—What "Cap" Bullock Can Do in a Pitch.

If a stranger had dropped into local baseball circles Sunday morning he would have said that Massillon was courting defeat at the hands of the Newcastle inter-state league boys. In the afternoon he would have pronounced Massillon players flinches, filled with a determination to utterly annihilate the villagers from across the way. The score was the same in each game, though Massillon did not have the fourteen in both, but there was a vast difference between the quality of ball of the two contests. The batting order of the Massillon club was the same, with the exception of the substitution of Keller for Markel in the afternoon.

### IN THE MORNING.

The cry of "Too much street fair" was in the air from the beginning, and it may or may not have had great significance. At all events Massillon was not itself. Nobody ever heard of Markel being quite so easy, and the support was not of the variety that resides in Massillon. Slow work allowed singles to develop into doubles, clean put outs were assisted to safe hits and there was a general state of wretchedness. The indications were for a good contest, and Massillon seemed in a fair way of winning until the fifth. Then the visitors formed a closer acquaintance with Mr. Markel, and the way they laid about them was a caution. The boys in the field seemed to drop into a trance about this time, too, and many a one went over their heads that ought not to.

The game had one interesting feature. This was a piece of business by Bullock. It was in the third inning. Bullock had made a two-bagger and Smith had sacrificed him to third. Stark hit lightly to shortstop and Bullock attempted to go home. The ball was thrown to the catcher and soon the Massillon captain was between him and the third baseman, each with a considerable portion of the team behind him. The pitcher, who stands something over six feet in his stockings, had the ball, and he was on Bullock's heels. Bullock fell to the ground, slipped between the big man's legs and ran home, before the latter could realize what had taken place. While this was going on Stark went from first to the third. It was a clever bit of work, and is still the talk of local baseball people.

Massillon	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Daly, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Bullock, ss.	4	2	1	4	2	2	0	0
Smith, c.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Stark, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gove, if.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Markel, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dial, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cabot, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Newcastle	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Lytle, cf.	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Rickert, cf.	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
Pender, 3b.	6	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
Shroenegg, c.	6	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Cargo, ss.	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Gies, 1b.	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Martin, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Violot, 2b.	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Nepper, p.	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### IN THE AFTERNOON.

People grew tired of seeing Massillon hitting the ball in the afternoon. Daly opened with the cleverest bunt ever made on the grounds. The horsehide came with cannon-ball speed. Daly turned his bat, struck the ball on the upper side, and down it went, not six inches from the plate. Daly could almost have taken two bases on it. Bullock got his base by being hit. Smith's sacrifice advanced both Bullock and Daly a base, and Witt's double scored them.

There was a liberal sprinkling of home runs. Cabot, who had not done much baseball work in Massillon heretofore, made one of them. Keller was at his best. He held the North Lawrence Minglewoods down to a very small number of hits for the first seven innings. After that he let up a little, in order that the score might be increased to the number of the morning game. Barrar was no puzzle at any time. He was taken out in the seventh, and Anderson substituted. Witt, who struck out most of the times that he was at bat in the morning, seemed to be able to hit the ball whenever he pleased, as his record below will show. Neither Anderson nor Heyman was present at either game. The attendance was smaller than usual both in the morning and afternoon.

Massillon	A	B	R	H	P	O	A	E
Daly, cf.	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bullock, ss.	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, c.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stark, 1b.	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Witt, 2b.	5	5	8	1	0	0	0	0
Gove, if.	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dial, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabot, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Keller, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Baumgardner, of.	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
P. Pollock, c.	3	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
P. McCarty, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
K. Pollock, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 2b and p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craig, if.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrar, p and 2b.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
W. McCarty, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### MASSILLON.

Runs.....3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4  
Hits.....3 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 12

### MINGLEWOODS.

Runs.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4  
Hits.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 6

### TWO-BASE HIT—WITT.

Home runs—Smith, Witt, Cabot.

Passed ball—Pollock.

Wild pitches—Barrar 2, Anderson 1.

Bases on balls—Keller 4, Barrar 2, Anderson 1.

Hit by pitched balls—Bullock, Stark, Gove.

Struck out—Keller 5, Barrar 1, Anderson 2.

Double plays—Keller to Witt to Stark; Keller to Smith to Witt to Bullock.

Stolen bases—Gove 2, Keller, Witt, Smith, Dial, Daly.

Sacrifice hit—Smith.

First base on errors—Minglewoods 4, Massillon 4.

Umpire—Markel.

### CANTON VS. MASSILLON.

Canton and Massillon will play ball again next Sunday at Mahaffey park.

Heyman and Anderson, formerly of the local team, will be the Canton battery, and Markel and Smith will probably occupy the positions for Massillon. This will be the Massillon players' first opportunity to face Heyman, but they are confident of winning nevertheless.

### A VICTIM OF TYPHOID.

Private Chester W. Humberger

Dies at 4:45 Monday Afternoon.

### FUNERAL AT 2 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY.

After a Brief Military Experience, Chester W. Humberger is Given a Discharge from the Army Only to Return to His Massillon Home to Die.

All that medical skill or science could do was done to avert the tragic consequence of Chester W. Humberger's brief military experience; but to no avail. He died at 4:45 o'clock Monday evening. Typhoid fever in its most virulent form, contracted while in camp at Montauk Point, was the cause of death. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, services to be held at the East Main street residence, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith officiating.

Chester W. Humberger enlisted in the regular army in the early part of last June, and was at once made a member of Troop G, Third cavalry. From Canton he, with many others, was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Later he was transferred to Tampa, thence to Ferdinand and last of all to Montauk Point.

He was the youngest member of the troop, being but a few months more than 17 years of age. His parents opposed his enlistment, wishing him to prepare to enter college instead. But Chester Humberger was full of life and vigor, and he chafed under the restraints that kept him from the front. Seeing that nothing else would ever satisfy his son, his parents finally gave their consent, hoping that the war would be of short duration and that he would soon return to them. When the reports of the wretched condition of the camps came into general circulation, the young soldier's parents became seriously alarmed, and his father, W. B. Humberger, at once set about procuring a discharge, which was finally obtained through the President. Private Humberger arrived home on September 4. He was seriously ill.

His condition at that time led the physicians to believe that, while it may not have been manifest, the disease had had a hold on his system for at least ten days or two weeks. Private Humberger was in fair health when he left Montauk. The illness came upon him while en route to Massillon. Strong hopes were entertained for his recovery for a considerable portion of the time that he had been in Massillon, but on Monday morning his condition was such that those about him knew that the end was near. He lapsed into unconsciousness some time before noon, and remained in that condition until death occurred.

Chester Humberger was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Humberger. He was born in Massillon in December, 1880, and spent practically all his life in this city. Being graduated from the Massillon high school in 1897, he at once entered the store of A. J. Humberger & Sons as assistant cashier. His ambition was to become either a mechanical or civil engineer, and he was to have entered a preparatory school this fall. He was a favorite among young people, due mainly to his unselfishness and earnest devotion to friends, which were two of his most prominent characteristics, and his untimely end is a great shock to all. Perhaps no one outside of the deceased's relatives suffers more keenly than those Massillonians who were with Private Humberger in the army.

Private List, who is home on a furlough, recalls the night on which Chester Humberger received notice that he was to be discharged. "He sang and danced all night," said Mr. List, "so glad was he over the prospect of going home. I don't think he knew anything about the matter until the notice came. When he left he didn't appear to be sick. Chester was well liked among the soldiers, and his death will be both a shock and surprise to them, for he always appeared to be able to endure more than other boys."

Stark County Fair Exchanges via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 27th to 30th, inclusive, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from Wooster, Alliance and intermediate ticket stations; return coupons good Saturday, October 1st.

# THE GAS ORDINANCE.

It is Again Delayed by the City Council.

## THE OPPOSITION STRENGTHENED.

Messrs. Lewis and Smith Refuse to Longer Support the Proposition—The Franchise Doomed—Miners' Opposition Against the Use of Natural Gas.

The gas ordinance consumed the greater portion of the councilmen's time Monday night, but is no nearer a law than on the event of its introduction. The opposition has been materially strengthened, for Messrs. Lewis and Smith have withdrawn their support and joined Mr. Kouth, who fought the ordinance from the first. The ordinance is doomed, in fact, and further investigation and consideration cannot improve the condition. Mr. Johns was the only member to urge its passage Monday night, and his motion to suspend the rules in order that the ordinance could be read the second time received but three affirmative votes, Messrs. Johns, Haag and Jacoby. Previous to the ballot matters relative to the ordinance and the effect of the admittance of natural gas were freely discussed, both sides being well represented.

National President Ratchford and District President Morgan, of the United Mine Workers, were present to protest in behalf of the coal industry, and the local board of trade, which first endorsed the gas proposition, was represented by W. F. Ricks, the president, and James Corns. Mr. Ratchford spoke briefly, but ably, in behalf of the Massillon district miners, stating that he was not there to defend the mine workers alone, but had the best interests of the city at heart. "The admittance of natural gas to Massillon," he continued, "would deprive the miners of much of their earnings, the greater part of which they leave with local merchants. The monthly earnings of the miners from resident operators aggregate approximately \$100,000, and the displacement by gas of the coal consumed annually in Massillon would amount to much more than the estimate given the council, 20,000 tons, and would represent the labor of more than 100 men. It is my earnest opinion that gas would be a detriment to the city; therefore, I urge the council to not pass the ordinance."

Mr. Ratchford concluded by quoting figures representing the displacement of coal by gas in other states. In 1885 in all states the displacement amounted to 2,796,000 tons. The amount rapidly increased and in 1887 in Pennsylvania alone, 7,931,000 tons were displaced. Mr. Ratchford is greatly opposed to permitting gas to be piped into the center of the Massillon field, for it would eventually be carried on to Cleveland and other important markets for Massillon coal. District President Morgan then took the floor, claiming that it would be an injustice to the Massillon miners to admit gas to this city, for Massillon practically owed its existence to the miner. President Ricks, of the board of trade, stated that that body thought gas a good thing for local manufacturers because they compete with industries of the world, and would be greatly benefited by cheaper fuel. He said the board was still of that opinion.

Mr. Knight, a traveling salesman, spoke of his experiences in various gas belts, stating that he has the first time to see a sufficient amount of gas in cold weather. Councilman Smith said he favored the passage of the ordinance at first, but is now inclined to think it will be an injury to the city. Mr. Lewis stated that he would vote for the ordinance if the second ward people he represented wanted it, but not otherwise. He supported the ordinance at first, but has since discovered that he was on the wrong track. The use of gas at the Corns steel works alone, he said, would displace about fifteen men. Mr. Lewis said that gas would take the place of hard coal. The gas ordinance was then referred to the street and alley and gas committees for further consideration.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$171.98 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending September 24. The amount was paid, on Mr. Johns's motion.

Engineer Borton reported the completion of the West Tremont street contracts.

A petition signed by George W. Yost and thirty-nine other East Main street residents requested the city council to require the street railway company to give city cars the right of way in East Main street and to repair the track, thus preventing further damage to the paved streets. For several years citizens have been inconvenienced by the city cars being forced back to the square by interurban trains, and after having paid their fare are either compelled to walk home or wait until the next transfer. The petition was referred to the railway committee, with instructions to act at once.

R. H. Folger and others interested in the Folger estate protested against the proposed grading of Cedar street. They claim they will be damaged to the amount of \$2,500. On Mr. Kramer's motion the matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Chester street and Cedar street

improvement ordinances were laid on the table, because the mayor had not properly notified the property owners concerned.

On Mr. Kouth's motion the engineer was instructed to establish a grade in Fulton street.

The street commissioner was instructed to make needed repairs in Plum street on agreement to Mr. Johns's motion.

The mayor was instructed to notify the W. & L. E. Company to repair the walk about the freight depot.

Mr. Lewis spoke of the looting nuisance and moved that the mayor be instructed to compel the police to prevent loitering in front of business places at all times, the notice to take effect at once. The motion was unanimously adopted and the council adjourned.

# THEIR FINAL SERMONS.

Two Prominent Pastors Take Leave of Their Congregations.

## THE NEW METHODIST PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith and the Rev. William A. Shultz Preach to Large Congregations at the Evening Services in Their Respective Churches.

A large congregation assembled in the First M. E. church on Sunday evening to hear the farewell sermon of the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, who will leave the city on Thursday to assume his new duties as presiding elder of the Canton district. The text was taken from the fifteenth verse of the 116th Psalm: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints," the verse being used in reference to the recent passing away of two earnest members of the church, Mr. Bowman and Miss Bertha Seaman. Dr. Smith spoke of death as being robbed of its terrors because it not only concludes the trials of the Christian's life, but because it is the pathway to glory, the only means by which God's people are translated from this life to the next.

Referring to the conclusion of his pastorate in Massillon, Dr. Smith said that there were three classes of people with whom he had come in contact during the time of his residence in this city, who had shown him toward a degree of kindness and consideration which he should never forget. In the first class were included the members of his own church; in the second, members of other churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic; and in the third, people who were members of no church, but who had shown themselves to be his friends. It is needless to say that Dr. Smith's regard for Massillon people is heartily returned by them and that his departure is the cause of general regret.

At the morning service, the Rev. J. I. Wilson, the new pastor, who will take up his residence in the city this week, preached a strong sermon from the text: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." A large congregation was present, and there is every indication that Mr. Wilson's pastorate will be a successful one.

The Rev. William H. Shultz preached his final sermon as pastor of the First Reformed church on Sunday evening before a large assemblage of parishioners and friends. Mr. Shultz expects to leave Massillon with his family in the near future, much to the regret of many people.

### FINED ONE DOLLAR AND COSTS.

Joseph J. Greeves



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigation.

J. E. Ruch has moved to Clinton.

Mrs. C. E. Sutton is visiting friends in Newark for a few days.

The city of Akron has granted a franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company.

Eph. F. Resek, city editor of the Evening Herald, of Lorain, was in the city today.

Miss Flora Gitler and Miss Edith Kent are visiting Mrs. Harriet Kail, in East street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lamb, of Fitchburg, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker.

Charles White, of New Castle, Pa., is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Melville Everhard.

Harmon Rhodes, the oldest resident of Salem, died Monday, aged 96 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Miss Edna Smith left on Sunday for Cleveland, where she will spend several weeks with her brother.

Edward Holloway, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, died of typhoid fever in a New York hospital last Monday.

The Armory will be formally opened on October 4, when Frank Mayo, in "Puddenhead Wilson," will appear.

F. J. Clutz, of El Paso, Woodford county, Ill., is the guest of his brother, Josiah Clutz, in East Tremont street.

Mrs. Charles Neuer, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. George Rink and Mrs. John Schott, of this city.

Miss Lizzie Kinder, of Huntington, Ind., will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen and family for a few weeks.

In accordance with the decision of the grand jury, cars on the Canton city lines must be immediately provided with vestibules.

Mrs. L. J. Kurtz is announced as the winner of the shoes exhibited by H. H. Pille at the street fair, the correct number being 3,477.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sonnhalter and daughter and the Misses Mame, Anna and Edith Hansen spent Sunday with the Misses Halter at New Berlin.

Rapid progress is being made in the plans of the Alliance Street Fair Association, and there is every prospect that the undertaking will be successful.

Miss Ida M. Gove, of Toledo, stenographer for J. H. Dowland, auditor of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, is spending her vacation in the city.

The Rev. F. E. Lauffer, of Canfield, who is a possible successor to the Rev. W. M. Shultz, will preach in the First Reformed church on Sunday, both morning and evening.

Miss Laura Schlichter, of Beach City, and Frank B. Cameron, of Uhrichsville, were married at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning by the Rev. C. M. Roberts at St. Timothy's rectory.

A party of twenty-eight people, consisting of the Daughters of Veterans and their friends, spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hartzell, in Richville avenue.

Miss Alice Llewellyn, of Dalton, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Koons. Miss Llewellyn has just returned from Dennison, where she had been visiting for a time.

Cameron Miller left this afternoon for Quebec, Canada, to resume his duties as immigrant inspector at that place. Mr. Miller has been visiting his family in this city for some weeks past.

The holder of the number 1591 was awarded the parlor suite, and the bicycle went to number 1739. The latter can be secured from Atwater & Lantz. The wheels and furniture were on exhibition in the street fair.

Mrs. Mary Schrum, of Marysville, Kas., who is now the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Beck, north of the city, will leave for her home tomorrow. A farewell surprise party was given in her honor last evening.

The pill guessing contest at Z. T. Baltzly's booth furnished much amusement. There were 6,598 pills in the jar, and the nearest correct estimate was 6,560, made by L. H. Bevington. Other estimates ranged between 600 and 6,000.

The people of Uhrichsville and Dennison turned out in full force yesterday to welcome home Company M, of the Seventh O. V. I. Three brass bands, a number of drum corps, societies, and the children of the public schools participated in the parade.

At a meeting of the Epworth League of the First M. E. church on Sunday evening the following officers were elected: President, Charles Mong; first, second, third and fourth vice presidents, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. John George, Mrs. Nora Brown, Miss Bertha Martin; secretary, Miss Lottie Kay; treasurer, Miss Cora Fitzgerald.

The U. C. D. Club, at its first meeting for the season of 1898-99, held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones on Monday evening, elected the following officers: President, H. C. Brown; vice president, Mrs. M. E. Warwick; treasurer, W. E. N. Hemperly; librarian, E. A. Jones. The club will continue the study of English history, which was begun last year.

After all expenses are paid, the German village will net the local lodge of Elks and the street fair association something over \$200 each. The gross receipts were between \$800 and \$900. Had the weather been more favorable four times this amount would have been realized. The attendance at the village Saturday night was good, especially after the gates were thrown open.

The funeral of Miss Bertha Seaman took place from her late residence in Park street at 2 o'clock on Sunday after-

noon. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, the Rev. J. I. Wilson and Prof. E. A. Jones, music being furnished by the choir of the First M. E. church. The pall bearers were William Johns, John Ellis, A. B. Oberlin, L. G. Graves, Lester Nave and C. M. Smith. Teachers of the public schools attended the services in a body.

The members of Massillon Commandery, Knights Templar, will go to Pittsburgh on a special train on October 10, on which date the national convocation of that society will open. The train will leave Massillon over the Pennsylvania road, probably at about noon, and will be made up of three coaches, one being a baggage car. There will be accommodations for ninety persons. The Massillon Commandery will go to Pittsburgh with forty swords.

**NEWS FROM CANTON.**

**Important Happenings in and About the Court House.**

CANTON, Sept. 27.—Susan Yockey has commenced suit against the city of Alliance, petitioning for damages in the sum of \$5,000. The plaintiff claims to have been permanently injured in a fall caused by a defective sidewalk, which the city had neglected to repair. Judge McCarty granted Mary Rook a divorce from William Rook. Cruelty and neglect were charged. In the assignment for this week are the following Massillon cases: Clay vs. Shadnagle's administratrix, Hansen vs. Henrich, and the divorce cases of Johnson vs. Johnson, Winkelman vs. Winkelman and Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

Willson & Day have commenced a partition case, the title of which is Irene Seeley vs. Yannie, Edward and Charles Seeley. The plaintiff claims to be entitled to a share of the estate of Matilda Seeley and desires the court to set aside her portion.

The will of Sarah E. Mattice, of Osnaburg, has been filed for probate. John Anthony has been appointed trustee in the estate of Rose Anthony, of Canton. Distribution of assets has been ordered in the estate of Edward Kaehler, of Massillon. A petition to release surety has been filed in the estate of Christian Schneider, of Jackson township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Vincent Eokroate and Mary J. Murphy, of Canton; Sylvester Harsh and Eliza Johnson, of Paris; Norman C. Farrington and Mabel A. Burden, of Alliance.

**HARRY GENET'S FUNERAL.**

A Hero of Manila Buried With Honors on Sunday.

The funeral of Harry Genet was conducted Sunday afternoon from St. Paul's church with every honor possible to bestow. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Mr. Genet left Massillon and enlisted in the United States army at Columbus, and his regiment was almost immediately ordered to Manila. Having been released on a sick furlough Mr. Genet returned from Manila to San Francisco, where his death occurred. He was a popular young man and the funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in Massillon. The church was thronged to overflowing and hundreds of citizens congregated in the streets to view the procession. The floral offerings were beautiful and were tendered by admiring friends and various labor organizations.

The body was escorted from the church to the Massillon cemetery by twenty Massillon and Canton young men who went to the front at the beginning of the war, the Military band, members of the Canton and Massillon Typographical Union and members of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly. Services were conducted by the Rev. W. N. Harley, of Canton, the Rev. L. H. Barry having been called from the city. At the close of the sermon the casket was opened and the body of the young hero was viewed by hundreds. The pall bearers were selected from the escort of troops. A salute was not fired at the grave for the reason that blank cartridges could not be secured, and the soldiers feared fatality might result through the use of ball cartridges.

**A DIVINE'S DIFFICULTY.**

Brought Before Commissioner Folger Charged with Counterfeiting.

The Rev. G. Hostetter, of Canton, pastor of the Reformed Baptist church at that place, was brought before United States Commissioner Folger by Deputy Marshal Keeley, Tuesday morning, charged with counterfeiting. Five counterfeit silver dollars and three molds, it is alleged, were found at his home in Navarre street. Hostetter waived examination, and his bond was fixed at \$1,000. In default of the bail he was taken to the Cuyahoga county jail. The prisoner is a man of 60 years, is married and has a family. He says he is a victim of a wicked plot, conceived by relatives who seek to rob him of his good name and standing in the community. The arrest was the result of an investigation which has been in progress under the direction of Captain John Webb for some time.

**A Great Zoological Garden.**

The Zoological Society of New York propose to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York, and under the direction of the executive committee the plans are being fully elaborated. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1st, 1899. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity and zeal, the old and well approved plan of relieving biliousness and constipation through the beneficent agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition. This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and nervousness. It invigorates the system through the medium of improved digestion and appetite, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork, mental or physical. A wineglassful before retiring renders health yielding and strength-giving sleep. Let it have the persistent and systematic trial that it deserves.

Mayor's Magnificent Cataract Cure is a new and guaranteed cure, or money refunded.

## AN INSPECTOR'S VIEWS.

Cameron Miller Tells how the Sweat-shops are Filled.

**1,100 IMMIGRANTS IN AUGUST.**

This Number for the Port of Quebec Alone—Principally Russian Jews, En Route to New York, Chicago and Elsewhere—How the System is to be Improved.

Cameron Miller, who has just concluded a visit with his family in this city and has returned to his post at Quebec, Canada, in addition to being one of the immigrant inspectors, is the chairman of the board of inquiry at that point. The board was first recently established, Mr. Miller being its first chairman, and the experiment is proving a very great success.

"The immigration laws," said Mr. Miller while in the city, "can be improved in many ways, and I am sure they will be improved. Terrence V. Powderly, recently appointed commissioner general of immigration, has conferred with our board. We told him all we knew, and I am sure much good will come of it. The worst classes of immigrants that we come in contact with are the Russian Jews and the Hungarians. The Jews at the present time form about 60 per cent of the immigrants. The European war clouds drive them over. Most of them are tailors, bound for New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and they are the men who make the sweat-shops. They may not be the kind of people who become good American citizens, and yet we are powerless to prevent their coming. In the month of August alone, 1,100 Russian Jews were admitted to the country by our board.

"In the first place our power as inspectors is of a negative character. We can deny admission into the country to a person who has not the qualifications named in the laws, but we cannot, as they do in New York and elsewhere, put them aboard ship and send them back to their native countries. We can only ask the Canadian government to do this. We are on Canadian soil by the consent of that government, and we are under obligations to it. In addition to this we have an understanding with the steamship companies, they agreeing not to carry passengers who cannot show passports issued by our board. Under our present immigration laws the only persons we can exclude from entrance are imbeciles and idiots; persons brought here by labor contractors; persons afflicted with diseases of a hereditary character; assisted immigrants, which includes those brought here by the Baron Hirsch society; polygamists; persons guilty of political offenses, and we may also order out of the country any immigrant, who, within a year after his arrival, becomes a public charge.

"If a man has thirty dollars, can read and write any language, can give satisfactory answers to questions pertaining to the above mentioned matters, and can produce the name and address of a relative with whom he intends to live, we must admit him to the country, though we may be convinced that he is not and never can be the sort of man needed over here. That is a defect that I think will be remedied soon. The people from the British Isles, the Swedes and the Finns are, sturdy honest people and make good citizens. Some of these people pass through Quebec to the United States, having, like the others, come to Canada first for various reasons, but mainly I think, because they believe it the easiest way to get into the United States."

**THE ASSOCIATION ASSISTED.**

Citizens Lend a Helping Hand to the Street Fair People.

The Massillon Business Men's Free Street Fair Association held a meeting on Tuesday evening at which it was announced that the sum of \$288 would have to be made up to clear off all indebtedness. A number of persons not members of the association were present, each of whom declared that he was willing to contribute a substantial sum toward the payment of the debts. One man alone gave \$25. In addition to this most of the people having bills against the association reduced them ten per cent, and more, so that the street fair workers lose but little besides their labor.

The meeting was held in the mayor's office, Mayor Wise presiding. A non-member of the association made a speech in the course of the evening, in which he said that if the council would not buy the arches he believed that all persons who take any interest in the city's welfare should be called together to take up the matter. He declared that the result of such a meeting would be a sum sufficient for the purchase of the arches. Other persons who contributed to the association's relief stated that the fair was the means of the expenditure of at least \$10,000 in the town; that it was the best money it had had in fifty years, and that the promoters should be encouraged to put forth the same energetic efforts next year.

The last meeting of the association will occur next Thursday evening, and creditors who have not handed in their bills previous to that time will never be paid, for the organization will then adjourn sine die. Perhaps next year's association will have many of the present members in its constituency, but it is not an assured fact that it will have any.

**Pennsylvania Lines Excursions to Pittsburgh for Knights Templar Conclave.**

Excursion tickets to Pittsburgh account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or address O. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Sept. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Jenkins, of Sherrodsville, after an absence of thirteen years called on friends last Saturday.

The grade to the Drake coal mine is expected to be completed in two weeks. The cut at the deepest point is twenty-eight feet, and the entire distance is over two miles.

Howell Williams of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with old time friends, in our village.

The Massillon street fair attracted all of our people, old and young, to the city last week.

The Juniors will hold a barn festival Saturday evening, for the benefit of the church. Everybody is invited to come.

We notice F. P. Sargent was re-elected master workman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, at their session in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Sargent was recently appointed a member of the industrial commission by President McKinley, and with all due respect to Mr. Sargent as a labor advocate, we believe that it is taking undue advantage of the rank and file of his organization to accept the election under the existing circumstances.

**NORTH LAWRENCE ITEMS.**

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 28.—The mining situation is growing brighter and the coming fall should soon start the wheels running full time. The miners have had a limited amount of work during the summer, so they enter into the winter's work in better condition than for several years past.

Another business change will soon take place. The building owned and occupied by Edward Jones, as a saloon and boarding house, has been vacated, and William Philpot, our accommodating postmaster, will move the office there and will live in the house also.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, of Uhrichsville, came up for the street fair at Massillon on Thursday and remained over Friday with friends at this place.

The marriage of Mr. Michael Daugherty, of this village, and Miss Emma Herbst, of Sippo, will take place on Thursday evening.

Our people are more than pleased with the decided success our band has had at the Canton and Massillon street fairs, winning first prize at both places.

On last Thursday about 400 people from this place attended the Massillon fair, and although the weather was disagreeable, they enjoyed the fair very much, and all pronounce it a good one.

Mrs. Lucy McCarty is visiting friends in Uhrichsville this week, the guest of Mrs. John Fisher.

Charles N. Shultz spent Sunday night with his parents in Shreve.

C. R. Myers, the hustling machine agent, was home over Sunday, having spent the week in Cleveland. He has entered into an agreement for another year's work, and has commenced making settlements.

Samuel Perskey's business place was closed on Monday on account of it being a Jewish holiday, which he strictly observes.

**JUSTUS ITEMS.**

JUSTUS, Sept. 28.—Farmers in this neighborhood have finished sowing their wheat. The corn crop is not as large as was expected.

A. C. McFarren and Frank Shisler have been on the sick list.

N. H. Bair and James Bair have been visiting here recently.

The death of a son of David Thomas occurred at Soranesville last Saturday. The burial took place at Navarre on Monday.

Jacob McFarren, jr., is very ill.

**NEWS OF CRYSTAL SPRING.**

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept. 28.—The Crystal Spring brass band, after two years of rapid advancement, disbanded Sunday. Cards are announcing the marriage of George Halter to Miss Anna Schrader, on October 5.

The Jones anti-screen bill went into effect September 10, but as yet the coal operators of Ohio have failed to recognize it as a law.

Pat Larkins is confined to the house by illness.

John W. Schuster, proprietor of the local brewery, is having his plant renovated and many improvements are going on. The bottling works, formerly located at Massillon, has been moved here and occupy a building neatly fitted up with modern conveniences.

Burton C. Hardgrove is home on a thirty days' furlough, having come direct from Camp Pompton. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war in Company I, Eighth O. V. I., and on September 8 was transferred to Company A, Third New Jersey. He is in excellent health.

at home, and removed the furniture. After extinguishing the flames the furniture was returned to the home. Later the fire broke out again, and was not discovered until the damage was done. The loss is estimated at between \$2,500 and \$3,000, covered by insurance. The house was situated near the old Camp mine.

## DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED

Policeman McGuire Reinstated Tuesday Night.

THE CHARGES WERE WITHDRAWN.

Mayor Wise Satisfied With the Officer's Apology—Both Throw Bouquets and Then Clasp Hands—The Investigation Stopped by a Satisfactory Settlement.

The differences between Mayor Wise and Officer Thomas McGuire were amicably adjusted Tuesday night. Officer McGuire had been suspended from duty by the mayor for refusing to bring a prisoner to the office to sign his bond, also for addressing the mayor in an insulting manner. A special meeting of the council was held for the purpose of investigating the charges, and examining witnesses of both the mayor and officer. Messrs. Johns and Jacoby were absent, and the marshal was instructed to notify them to report immediately. In the meantime, however, through the offices of Solicitor Willison, Reay and other members of the council, the mayor and Mr. McGuire after a brief consultation adjusted matters. Officer McGuire apologized for the harsh language used, and the mayor withdrew the charges preferred and reinstated the officer on the force.

The mayor also requested that Officer McGuire be paid in full for the month of September. Lawyer C. C. Upham, of Canton, represented Mr. McGuire, while the mayor had no counsel. The mayor stated that since the Greeves trial he realized that Officer McGuire was greatly agitated when the latter addressed him, therefore he could readily make allowance for the language used. He also spoke highly of Mr. McGuire's ability as an officer and seemed pleased that this, their first difficulty, had been so satisfactorily adjusted. Officer McGuire referred to his good opinion of the mayor and the two clasped hands amid applause from those present and were friends.

**NOTICE TO MINERS.**

A Mass Meeting Called for Next Monday Morning.

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 28, '98. GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW MINERS—A measure is pending in the Massillon city council, that has as its desired object the introduction of natural gas as a fuel in that city. If this measure becomes a fact the result to the miner becomes self-evident. I believe firmly that it is the duty of every miner who has the welfare and interest of his craft at heart to enter a strong protest to such a condition. In view of this fact I have deemed it wise that a mass meeting be held at the Massillon rolling mill green on Monday morning, October 3, at 1:30 o'clock (standard time) that you may have the chance to voice your relative sentiments.

By order of Wm. Morgan, Pres. R. G. Jones, Sec'y. and Treas.

**KILLED A SPANIARD.**

Samuel Koonz Does Some Tall Shooting in Manila.

Willard Gove has received a letter from Samuel Koonz, of Massillon, who is now with the Fourth United States cavalry at Manila. The letter is dated August 26th and Mr. Koonz relates that the night before he had shot and killed a Spaniard while on guard duty. He heard some one creeping through the brush and twice gave the order to halt, but both being ignored, he fired with the above result. Mr. Koonz says he enjoys the life he is leading and that the soldiers are well provided for.

**AGAINST NATURAL GAS.**

Massillon Miners Will Meet to Prepare a Protest.

District President William Morgan has issued a call for a mass meeting of the miners of the Massillon district, Monday, October 3rd. The meeting will be held on the rolling mill green in this city, and was called for the purpose of framing a protest against the introduction of natural gas as a fuel in Massillon. President Morgan says he deems it the duty of every miner having the welfare of his craft at heart to be present.

**HOSPITAL PATIENT DEAD.**

William C. Sheets, of Columbiana County, a Victim of Apoplexy.

William C. Sheets, a Columbiana county patient, was found dead in bed at the Massillon state hospital Tuesday night. Dr. Richardson said this morning that death resulted from apoplexy. While Mr. Sheets' was a chronic case, he was never violent. He had been an inmate of the Cleveland institution for ten years previous to being transferred to Massillon.

**Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT**

**NERVOUS, COULDN'T SLEEP**

Had No Appetite and Life Seemed Almost a Burden.

ELK, OHIO.—"I was very nervous and could not sleep at night. I had no appetite and felt that life was almost a burden. I was not benefited by the prescriptions I tried, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken four bottles, and am now as well as I ever was in my life. I have a good appetite and am able to sleep well, and I feel refreshed and rested in the morning." Miss CORA E. CRUM.

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**THE SEASON CLOSED.**

Wetter's Dog and Pony Show to go into Winter Quarters.

Albert M. Wetter, owner and manager of "The World's Greatest Dog and Pony Show," closed his season here Saturday night and will go into winter quarters in this city. Mr. Wetter's show occupied a space in the Midway and played to a successful business throughout the fair.

**OBITUARY NOTICES.**

Leo Poth, aged 5 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Poth, who reside at the corner of Main and Columbus streets, died last night of diphtheria. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning.

**EDWARD GRANT.**

The death of Edward Grant, the sixteen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Grant, of 65 Guy street, occurred Tuesday night, brain fever being the cause. Funeral services will be held on Friday.

**A BRAKEMAN KILLED.**

S. Crawford Loses His Life on the W. & L. E. Railway.

S. Crawford, a brakeman on the W. & L. E. railway, was killed at 8 o'clock Tuesday night at Mingo Junction. Mr. Crawford was married and formerly lived in Alliance. He had recently been boarding in this city.

**INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF**

From Asthma Has Been Afforded Many Sufferers in Massillon.

If there was doubt in the mind of any sufferer from Asthma in this city as to the truth of the claims made for Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure, that doubt no longer remains, providing he was among those who called at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, last Thursday, and obtained a free sample package. A great number who have already tried the same declare in positive terms that relief was immediate; that the wretched spasms were checked; that free expectoration was induced; that a reclining position was readily assumed and gratefully maintained; that the sleep which followed was restful and unbroken, and that the morning brought a clear head and a feeling of delighted thankfulness which no words are too strong to describe.

Abundant voluntary testimonials prove that Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure not only gives instant relief in the worst cases, but has positively cured thousands who were considered incurable. The remedy is now sold by all druggists in packages at 50c and \$1, thus bringing it within the reach of all. Should any reader be unable to obtain it of his druggist, it will be sent, postpaid, by sending to Dr. R. Schiffmann, 316 Rosabel Street, St. Paul, Minn.

**A CRITICAL TIME**

During the Battle of Santiago—Sick or Well,

**A GREAT RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.**

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we are able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect savior of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way to get supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlin Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

**Advertised Letters.**

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Sept. 27, 1898:

**LADIES.**  
Butler, Miss Odessa Cherry, Mrs. Eby, Hattie Alverson, Miss Jessie A. MEN.  
Blackburn, W. H. Stormist, G. W. Brown, Chauncey L. Surry, John Graham, John Townsend, J. B. Habub, Kabies & Bros.  
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

**Excursions to Salem, O., via Pennsylvania Lines** Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from Massillon, Beaver Falls and intermediate ticket stations for the street fair; return tickets good Monday, Oct. 3.

**Now is the time to subscribe.**



## HIDDEN TREASURES.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Sea Tale—Treasures Were Found on a Lonely Island Where They Were Hidden at the Outbreak of the War—One Happy Man.

Here is a real Robert Louis Stevenson tale of a treasure box, dug up at last where it has lain secretly for years on a lonely Atlantic Ocean island. Its contents, \$173,320 in gold, less \$23,000, is now snugly tucked away in the bank to the credit of Captain Charles A. Henderson, a bluff and hearty old sailor, who hails from Jackson, Ohio. In Jackson, where the captain is well known, he is telling and re-telling the story of the treasure to his astonished townspeople, and as proof of his remarkable good fortune he is showing them a certificate of deposit for \$150,000 and a roll of \$23,000 in Government bank notes which he wants to use as ready cash.

The island where the treasure was so long secreted and but recently unearthed is situated about half way between the coasts of Africa and South America, in latitude 35 degrees, 17 minutes south, longitude 64 degrees 32 minutes east, and has been christened Summers island. Here there was enacted several years before the Rebellion one of those exciting dramas of the high seas which make the pages of Marryatt and Stevenson and Mayne Reid of absorbing interest to all who love tales of adventure and feats of reckless daring.

While yet a mere boy, Captain Henderson ran away from home and shipped before the mast. In 1855 he had just returned to the United States after a cruise to the West Indies, and in Philadelphia fell in with one Captain Summers. He said he was shipping a crew in his clipper-built brig the Lark, engaged in the fruit and spice trade with the West Indies and South America, and offered Henderson a position as mate. Henderson accepted the offer.

Just about the time the civil war was opening the Lark started homeward from a South American port, and ran into a violent hurricane, which blew her out of her course eastward and southward for over a week. During this time there had been no opportu-



Hiding the Treasures.

ity of taking an observation, and Captain Summers had no definite idea of his whereabouts. On the ninth day the weather cleared and an observation showed that the vessel was far out in the Atlantic, only about thirty miles south of the Tristan d'Acunha group. That same afternoon the lookout discovered an American cruiser steaming at full speed, apparently directly for them.

There were lively times on deck when Captain Summers gave orders to put the ship about and try to run away. It was evident from the first that the brig was no match in speed for the cruiser, and the captain and his crew were fast losing hope of escape when land was sighted straight ahead. As a last desperate effort to elude the cruiser the brig ran into a little cove sheltered by a long reef. The cruiser could not enter the cove, but hove to outside and prepared to lower her boats. The only refuge for the crew was on the island, and there they were all safely landed in a hurry. It was at this moment that Henderson learned the secret which had puzzled him. Captain Summers took him down into the cabin, and, closing the door, said:

"Henderson, I have here a chest containing nearly \$175,000 in money. I want you to help me take it ashore, and hide it. If we succeed in getting away we will divide the money. If one of us dies the other shall have it. We can find a place on the island to conceal it."

Henderson agreed. After the crew had gone ashore he and the captain lowered the chest into the boat and rowed toward a part of the beach as remote as possible from where the crew had landed. Although all this had been done in less time than it takes to tell it, they were none too soon, for a moment later the boats of the cruiser dashed into the cove. Henderson and the captain jumped into the luxuriant undergrowth which grew down to the water's edge, dragging the heavy chest between them. After traveling a considerable distance they stumbled upon a natural cave, and, entering it as far as they dared, concealed the chest and lay down to rest, not, however, before hiding the entrance as well as they were able.

They remained there the rest of that day and all the following night, and it was not until the afternoon of the next day that they ventured out. Creeping cautiously down to the beach they discovered that the cruiser had disappeared. They also saw that the Lark had been scuttled and sunk in the waters of the cove. Soon afterward almost all the members of the crew joined them, and it was evident that the crew of the cruiser had made only a superficial search for them. That night the captain and Henderson carefully prepared two accurate charts of the location of the cove, each taking one.

An exploration of the island, which was made the next day, showed how small it was, and Captain Summers determined to try to reach the Tristan da Cunha group, which he calculated were only about thirty-five miles to the north. So the captain and the mate set sail in the small boat and the crew in the larger one. The treasure was left behind, as the officers did not dare to let the crew suspect its existence. The boats were separated during the night, and the larger one was never heard of again, but on the morning of the second day the captain and Henderson sighted land, and finally reached the largest of the Tristan da Cunha group. Here Summers caught the smallpox and died, and after several months' delay Henderson was picked up by a passing vessel and landed at New Orleans. Henderson returned to Jackson and



Route to the Treasure Cove.

managed to save enough to buy the Louisa B. at New Orleans last January. He overhauled her and rechristened her the Rover. Claude Thompson, of Jackson, was taken along as mate, being a man upon whose courage and honesty Henderson could rely.

February 22 last the Rover started from New Orleans. Her departure and the purpose of it were noted at length in the New Orleans papers. The Louisa B. had formerly been the Frolic, one of the fleet of the Southern Yacht Club, and was a staunch little vessel. On April 12 the Tristan da Cunha group was reached. On April 14 Captain Henderson landed on the treasure island, and with but little trouble discovered by the aid of his charts the cove and the treasure chest. The latter had not been touched, and scarcely showed a trace of the years it had passed in the depths of the cave. Its contents were found intact. The wreck of the Lark still lay undisturbed at the bottom of the cove.

One thousand dollars of the treasure was distributed among the members of the crew. The return trip was almost without incident, save for the fact that the Rover met baffling head winds and was over four months getting back to the United States, narrowly escaping capture by a Spanish cruiser on the way.

Captain Henderson landed at Philadelphia, where he deposited \$150,000 of the treasure, bringing the remainder home with him. This \$22,000 he has shown to many people in proof of his remarkable story which is confirmed in every detail by Mr. Thompson. He also has his certificate of deposit in the Philadelphia bank, and the most persistent doubters have finally had to admit the truth of the story.

### Carved by Mount Builders.

Those mysterious people, the mound-builders, of whom there are no definite records that may be translated, seem to have had a fondness for certain individual parts of the North American continent between the great lakes and the gulf and no further west than the states now bordering the west bank of the Mississippi. One of their favorite localities, says the Illustrated American, was about the mouth of the Scioto river, emptying into the Ohio at Portsmouth, Ohio. All over this section are



Indian Head Rock.

the remains of forts and mounds and long lines of fortifications and trenches, and the relics dug from them have been numerous. Notable among these records of a bygone race is the subject of our sketch—Indian Head Rock, in the Ohio river, opposite Portsmouth and near the Kentucky shore. This great boulder, estimated to weigh about five tons, is exposed only at extremely low water, and on its surface, partly below the water line, is an Indian head, carved in deep and distinct lines, which have stood the attrition of years and are to this day a testimony to the aborigines of America, who by such rude means as this and others sought to carry to posterity some signs by which they would not be forgotten.

### Anxious for Women Candidates.

It is generally supposed that public opinion in England is against women holding public position, and the exception that proves the rule is perhaps the case of the Buckingham board of poor guardians. It is told upon authority that Sir E. H. Verney is so anxious to see women serve upon this board that he has not only offered to pay the expenses of any woman who will come forward as a candidate, but, also, if she is the wife of a working man, to pay for the time which, if elected, she may devote to the meetings of the board.

## AUSTRALIA'S GOLD CRAZE.

Early Days of the Klondike in the Southern Seas.

Gold threatened to become as common as silver in the days of Solomon. In one year £12,600,000, in eight years £95,000,000, were won. Some men at Golden Point made as much as £400 each day. Another exceptionally lucky party unearthed thirty-four pounds of gold in one day. No wonder that such "pockets" were termed "jewelers' shops." Occasionally a nugget worth £10,000 was unearthed. The result of this sudden influx of wealth almost without labor, and with risks which are infinitesimal as compared to Klondike, was the temporary demoralization of the population. Melbourne, in the height of the gold fever, has been described by one who knew it well as "a fevered, drunken, delirious pandemonium." The lucky ones—and there were thousands of them—squandered their riches in the most reckless fashion. Some of their fantastic tricks would scarcely be credited were they not attested by witnesses still living.

The game of ninepins, we are told, was played with bottles of champagne, for which he who broke least had to pay; dozens of the same costly wine were emptied into the tubs and drunk from tin pannikins, spirits and beer being added to give "body" to the beverage; one man, in imitation of Caligula, shod his horse with gold; sandwiches made of banknotes were devoured; silver wrapped up in banknotes was thrown to popular actresses instead of flowers—in fact, money was so plentiful that the reckless diggers could not "knock it down" fast enough. They thought they only had to dig a few feet in the earth to get plenty more, and for a time it almost seemed as if this were so. Such were some of the characteristics of Victoria's hot youth. —Pall Mall Gazette.

### British Rule in India.

The impression has been made upon the public mind that this government has been administered with a view to revenue, rather than with straightforward intent towards the well-being and happiness of the hundred millions of India.

The ordinary reports of the conditions existing there within the past three years, though without question considerably modified are appalling.

Why has this great problem, that of the destinies of these millions of helpless creatures been allowed to remain so long unobserved?

Possibly in the history of the world like horrors have existed, but no record has been sufficiently authentic to bring them within the scope of realization. Money enough to have relieved the distress of every sufferer was duly spent on unnecessary, senseless and disgusting display on the occasion of the queen's jubilee—millions of pounds which might have saved the loss of every life, and yet agents were sent to this country appealing to the people of the United States for means to supply food to the queen's Indian sufferers.

This society with all its boasted Christianity has proven itself a sham, and innately vulgar by its heartless expenditures at such a time.

We quote with serious earnestness the authority declaring the "queen's title as Empress of India is nothing less than a death mask. On its other surface are painted riches and power, while beneath is a fastering mass of humanity dying of famine and disease. While the people of the most populous division of her empire are starving, the queen's glory is but an empty boast."

### Sounds of the Human Voice.

Seventeen trillions five hundred and ninety-two billions one hundred and eighty-six millions forty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen (17,592,186,044,415) different sounds can be produced by the human voice, and, therefore, it can hardly be wondered that no two voices are perfectly alike. Of these numerous sounds, fourteen direct muscles produce 16,333, and thirty indirect muscles produce 173,741,823; while all in co-operation produce the immense number first stated. The compass of the human voice—that is, the range of musical notes which it can evolve—varies in different persons from one to three octaves, and its collective total range is about four octaves. The voices of men extend about an octave lower in the scale than those of women; while, on the other hand, women's voices reach about an octave higher than men's. The difference between the sexes in this respect is due to the fact that in men the larynx is larger than in women, and the vocal chords are longer.

### About Worry.

Don't worry, whatever you do; whatever the circumstances. This is good advice, you say; but it's not so easy to practice as to preach.

Very true; we will worry. It can't be helped sometimes; but worrying becomes a habit after a time, and it takes a hold upon the vital forces and saps them, and makes a drainage upon the nervous system.

There is infinite satisfaction in feeling that we are going to do our very best and then trust the rest to God. If we do our best and seek divine guidance as to the doing of that best; we may very safely rest content with the issues.

We can never hope to outride the storm and tempest of life; so it is best to bring to bear upon all circumstances all the cheerfulness, hope, trust, common sense, courage and whole-hearted philosophy that we can summon. There are shadows in every life. Don't think yours is the only one, and the best way to minimize our own troubles is to try to help others to bear theirs.

## Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MYERS, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

## S.S.S. For the Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

## BAR-BEN

### IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of men and women. It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in pure, palatable, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 50-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

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## SCHOOL BOOKS



## THE SUBLIMITY OF LOVE.

Brothers we all, though some, poor fools  
Suff at the lowly's plea;  
He ordered it so whose wisdom rules  
Mountain and plain and sea.

Wanderers on a whirling ball,  
Hurled through the vast of space;  
Visible only to Him of all  
Here in this shorliss place.

Far in the fullness of His good time,  
That of the race fulfilled,  
Men will hold nothing but love sublime,  
Living as He has willed.

Scott, if you please, in your pigmy pride,  
Prince on a golden throne;  
Princes shall dwell at the pauper's side  
When death comes into his own.

Death is the agent of God on high  
Vicerey here on earth;  
Living is only preparing to die,  
Dying the end of birth.

Down thro' the years into humbled souls  
Cometh the Master's call;  
Joy shall be man's when the mandate rolls  
Into the souls of all.

Chicago Times-Herald.

## MY FIRST ADVENTURE.

Not every young fellow has the privilege, or rather good luck, to kill his first bear at eighteen. But in the summer of 1885, a few days after my eighteenth birthday, I brought bruin down in a single combat, although it nearly cost me my life.

This incident of itself would have been sufficient excitement and glory for one day, but circumstances made my desperate encounter with the bear only a prelude to dangers that capped the climax of a most eventful day's experience.

Consequently this is not so much a bear story as the introduction might suggest.

I lived on a farm in the northern part of Maine in that year, and spent what time I could in the woods, hunting game and setting traps for all kinds of furry animals. My experience in woodcraft dated back several years and, though merely a youth, I knew a good deal about hunting wild game. I was passionately fond of the sport and an expert with the rifle.

Bears abound in the Maine woods at certain seasons of the year, but generally they are small brown and black bears, not much larger than a big dog I had the utmost contempt for many of these creatures. But one hot day, late in the summer, I discovered one that commanded my respect and made me very anxious to kill him.

I was seated on a fallen tree in the thickest part of the woods, eating my lunch and cooling my parched lips with the water from a gurgling spring near by. Suddenly a crash among the bushes about a dozen rods away attracted my attention.

Looking in the direction whence the noise proceeded, I saw an enormous black bear standing upon his haunches eating blackberries. He was scooping them in by the quart, stripping the bushes with his mouth as if half starved. As I watched the animal a desire to bring him down took possession of me. I felt sure that I could send a bullet through his heart from my position.

My rifle was loaded and stood against a neighboring tree. I took it cautiously, cocked it without attracting the attention of the bear and aimed it at the creature's heart. I could hear a loud growl almost simultaneously with the report of the rifle, and then I realized that I had invited danger.

The bear was only wounded and was rushing toward me with the most savage expression upon his face that I ever saw on any animal. I just had time to take aim again and send another bullet at the infuriated beast. But even this did not check his headway. He came staggering along with blood in his eyes and with his heavy paws upraised.

I dropped my gun and took out my long hunting knife. I realized that I had only one chance in ten, but I would fight hard for that one chance.

Everything seemed blurred for an instant. I saw the black body of the bear towering over me, ready to strike me down. In my right hand I held the knife firmly, ready to give a violent lunge at the right moment.

But the blow never fell. The bear staggered and tottered before me and dropped at my very feet in its death agonies. The two heavy bullets had performed their mission satisfactorily. All would have been well with me had I been active in moving beyond the reach of the struggling animal, but in his violent movements bruin's heavy paws came in contact with my left leg, and, as if realizing that he had caught his murderer, he began to claw and tear the skin and flesh. He lived only half a minute after falling, but in that time he had given me flesh wounds that I would remember for several months. The flesh was torn in places almost to the bone, and the whole leg was rendered almost useless.

My pleasure at killing the big bear was partly cooled down by my sad plight. I was five miles from home, and my journey through the woods would be slow and laborious. The pain soon became excruciating and I started up to get home before my leg grew stiff and cramped.

I spent about two hours in covering one mile, and then I seated myself on the ground, faint and exhausted. I was in this position when a fine looking deer rushed past me, as if pursued by hounds. Even in my agony I followed the creature with my eyes until out of sight, thinking what a splendid shot he would have made for me.

But the deer was no sooner out of sight than another followed from the same direction, fleeing rapidly through the woods. I expected next to see a hunter or hear the baying of hounds. But instead of that a small brown bear came stumbling along, following after the deer.

My curiosity was aroused by this time and I looked to see if another animal was coming in the procession. I almost laughed to myself when my eyes caught sight of two big rabbits jumping along behind the two deer and bear.

A more experienced backwoodsman would have interpreted these signs quicker than I did. I did not understand the meaning of this strange procession of wild animals until nearly a score of various kinds of creatures had passed me. They were all bound for

the same general direction, and not one of them seemed to take any special notice of me.

Suddenly I sniffed the air. Smoke! Overhead, between the interstices of my leafy dome, I caught sight of dense smoke and burnt leaves. The forest was on fire!

How stupid I had been! The animals were all running for the nearest water—a shallow but broad lake about two miles distant. I jumped to my feet and started to follow the intelligent brutes that had gone before me.

But a dozen yards brought me to the ground again faint and exhausted. My leg was stiff and swollen, and it was impossible for me to do more than crawl along slowly. I could never reach the lake in time to avoid the fire.

I sniffed the air again. The odor of burning wood and leaves was nearer and more suffocating. I could hear the roar and crackling of the fire. It could not be more than half a mile away, and a strong west wind was driving it forward rapidly.

I dropped upon the ground and moaned with pain and fear. To be roasted alive in the great, lonely forest was a death too horrible to think about. I wished then that the bear had killed me in the struggle for supremacy.

But nature does not give up the struggle so easily, and once more in my desperation I staggered along, vainly trying to use my injured leg as a means of rapid locomotion. I was soon forced to rest again, however, and for a moment it seemed as if I could never rise from the earth. The reflection of the flames in the sky caught my eyes.

The wild animals were still rushing past me in a perfect stream. Some of them nearly stumbled over me. One rabbit actually touched my body as it jumped along. I made a vicious dive at it with my right hand as if to detain it. Misery liked company, and the thought of seeing these brutes escape, while I lay there helpless, made me angry.

Taking courage at their actions I made the third attempt to hold my own in the moving procession. I staggered alongside of a black bear for several yards, but bruin hardly gave me a single look out of his beady eyes. Every living creature was so frightened at the thoughts of the fire that nothing else was considered of any importance.

I finally gave up the race again, and watched the bear disappear in the woods.

"If I only had my hands in your shaggy wool, I'd make you drag me along," I found myself muttering, as I shook my fist at the bear.

Then a thought occurred to me. It was an inspiration that came none too soon. If it had come two minutes later all would have been lost.

Crashing through the underbrush was a wild bull moose. Its path lay close to me, and my presence had no disturbing influence upon the frightened animal. It came along at a break-neck speed and threatened to trample me to death if I did not move. The noble beast swayed its great head from side to side as it puffed and panted along like a giant of the forest. I could but admire the appearance of the creature even in the moment of danger.

I crouched down in the bushes and waited for the animal to reach my side. It swept within a foot of me, lumbering along like an old schooner at sea, clumsy, yet powerful and heavy. When abreast of me I used all of my strength to spring toward the huge antlers. I caught them with my hands close to the head, and then with a sudden powerful lurch I drew my whole body upon the back of the moose.

For an instant the animal appeared more frightened at my presence than at the fire, and it swung its heavy head angrily from side to side. But the roar and crackling of the fire were ringing close behind us, and death awaited us if we hesitated. The moose appeared to realize this as well as myself, and accepting the inevitable it trotted forward through the woods, carrying me securely upon its back.

The race for the lake was a close and wild one. The fire was gaining rapidly upon us, and the moose strained every nerve to get ahead of it. The heavy weight upon its back retarded its movements and made the poor beast pant and blow.

Through the bushes we crashed, heavy branches frequently knocking me on the head, while twigs and switches constantly struck me in the face. When the edge of the lake was finally reached I was as much relieved as the moose, for the ride through the woods on the back of the animal was anything but agreeable. With a wild plunge forward the brute carried me far out into the cool waters of the lake. Scores of animals were swimming around and diving under the water, uttering piteous moans and cries. Some were so exhausted that they could barely hold their heads above the surface of the water. The common danger made them all friends and there were no combats or disturbances.

The lake was not deep, and I slid off the back of the moose as soon as we were free from the fire. The great hulking monster turned deliberately around then and gazed at me.

He was evidently concerned in what kind of a creature he had saved. If he had made an attack upon me in the water I would have been helpless. But after satisfying himself that I wished him no harm, he turned and swam out into the middle of the lake.

The fire came raging through the forest and burned the woods down to the very edge of the lake, but I was safe from its fiery blasts.

I staid in the water all that night, and the next day crawled home, with the worst looking leg that you ever saw outside of a hospital.

But I had little to grumble at, for my life had been barely saved by the bull moose, and I was thankful enough for that to forget all minor complaints.—George Ethelbert Walsh in New-York Ledger.

## Spoiling the Show.

Here is a story concerning the new primate, Dr. Temple. He entered during a popular service in an East End church one night, and, standing in a back pew, joined in the singing of a Moody and Sankey hymn. Next to him stood a workman who was singing lustily in tune. The bishop sang lustily also, but not in tune. The workman stood the dissonance as long as he could, and then, nudging the bishop, said, in a whisper, "Here, dry up, mister; you're spoiling the show."

## UNWISE FEEDING.

The Methods of Feeding on a Majority of Farms Invite Disease.

As we visit farmers' hog yards we do not wonder that disease in some form or other sweeps away so large a percent. of the hogs of the West every year, says the Wallace's Farmer. We wonder rather that the percent is not larger. The methods of feeding on the majority of farms conducted by men who are not readers of first-class agricultural papers are such as invite disease, and the invitation is usually accepted promptly, by inbreeding, not intentionally, but by not being familiar with the extended pedigrees of their hogs and knowing how often they run back to the same parentage. It is, properly speaking, close line breeding, and between that and inbreeding or incestuous breeding there is not a very great difference in effect. Farmers invite disease by breeding from immature parents, and keeping it up from year to year. This does not produce disease, but produces a low vitality, which results in a large death rate when disease does strike them.

Farmers invite disease when they keep hogs in the same pen ten, fifteen, or twenty years, until the soil beneath it and around it is thoroughly saturated with the excrement of the hog. This would not be particularly poisonous to another animal, but by the operation of the well known law that the excrement of any animal is especially poisonous to itself it does reduce the vitality of the hog. They further invite disease by keeping hogs in the same pasture for perhaps a score of years without change except from winter to summer and from summer to winter, and without plowing up or rotating. Especially and particularly they invite disease by a line of feeding which does not meet the requirements of a healthy hog. They attempt to grow large, vigorous, healthy pigs on an all corn diet. This may be done for one generation or two, but the result is as certain as fate. What is it? A deficiency of muscle, a deficiency of bone, and an excessive development of fat. It means short, chuffy hogs with small lung capacity and low vitality. This is an old story. We have told it before; we will tell it again. If you do not believe it, find some farmer who feeds his growing pigs oats and barley and note their thrift and vitality. We do not say that this will insure them against disease; it will not, but his hogs will have a power to resist disease which yours have not.

## Australian Desert Plants.

In the drier regions of Australia many peculiar plants abound. In the illustration on this page are shown a number. The tall plant in the background is the Arundo Cuscuta, called by the French "Rosea Elegans." It be-



longs to the grass family. The low plant to the right is the Banks Aster, a lily with grass-shaped leaves. The one in the foreground is another grass called Pitcairniaefolia. On the extreme left appears Xanthorrhoea arborea, commonly called the grass tree.

## The Telephone in Farm Houses.

Among the greatest drawbacks and burdens of farm life have been reckoned the solitude which it entails on the women of the household. Many a wife has faded away because of the loneliness of her lot, far from the associations of those in whom she has an interest. A new Western experiment has opened a way to avoid this, and substitute for the isolation of the farm a close connection with neighbors that means better enjoyment for all, says a writer in Woman's Journal.

Situated in central Kansas are a number of farms and ranches owned by relatives and close friends. Growing weary of the long drives between residences—for the distances on the prairies are magnificent—the farmers began experimenting with telephones, and have now put in working order a neighborhood system that is attracting wide attention. It starts from a little railroad station, and the wires are attached to the barbed wire of the ranch fences, no insulating process being used, it only being carefully arranged so that there shall be no broken wires. Where the wire crosses the road it is lifted on high poles until it will clear even the big loads of prairie hay, then comes down and is stapled to a fence post and connected with the barbed wire again. The residences along the route have plain six-dollar instruments, which are the principal portion of the expense. The line is about six miles long, and connects a half-dozen homes. The women can talk with one another as well as if they were in the same room, and on pleasant mornings when all the instruments are in use, it is quite a social affair. The men who have large stock interests receive semi-daily market quotations from the depot, dictate their orders for buying and selling, and one of them manages largely by wire a large cheese factory in a neighboring town. Contrary to all expectations, there is no leakage in the posts, and the conversation between the most widely separated points is carried on easily. The success of the line has encouraged the building of others, and it is probable that the barbed wire fences of the plains will soon be generally employed by telephone lines.

The recent experiments with rural delivery of mail in prairie communities have been very successful, and although there are such widely separated homes as are not known in the East, the carriers found it much appreciated, and were able to serve whole neighborhoods by a single visit. The families of the farmers are greatly delighted with the innovation.

## DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

It Did Damage in the Vicinity of Lima—Several People Received Injuries.

LIMA, O., Sept. 26.—A tornado Saturday leveled the barn of Jacob Boze, burying several persons in the debris. Mr. Boze had his shoulder broken, and George Hadwell, aged 70, was badly injured. A number of horses were killed. A new house was lifted from its foundation and deposited on the street. The Quilna brewery, Lima egg case factory and a number of adjacent buildings were unroofed. The High school building was demolished. A portion of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad shop was unroofed, and Henry Casewell was buried in the ruins, being seriously injured. The Detroit, Lima and Northern repair shops were wrecked. A house occupied by Willis McKibbin was carried 20 feet off the foundation, and Mrs. McKibbin was badly injured by a stove toppling over on her. The 6-year-old son of Sidney Walther, playing in the yard, was carried away by the wind and flying debris and has not been found. The city water works buildings were unroofed, and over 50 residences more or less damaged.

At Van Wert and Bellfontaine the storm also did great damage.

## Leased Coal Land.

MAGNOLIA, O., Sept. 26.—Brewster Bros., who control and operate extensive coal interests in this state and Michigan, have leased over 1,000 acres of coal land in Ross township, Carroll county, and will operate shaft mines on an extensive scale for Akron and Cleveland trade. About \$50 men will be employed. The contract for a switch six miles long, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio at Sandusville, has been let and the route will be along the old canal bed. The switch is to be completed in 60 days.

## Centennial of Ohio Methodism.

ATHENS, O., Sept. 26.—The Ohio conference begins its sessions here tomorrow, and Bishop Andrews will preside. General Charles H. Grosvenor will be one to deliver an address of welcome. The centennial of Ohio Methodism will be celebrated Wednesday and addresses will be made by Bishop Andrews, Rev. J. L. Wharton, Rev. C. A. Van Anda, Hon. J. W. King, Dr. D. H. Moore and Rev. J. T. Miller.

## The Banker's Daughter.

Neither rich nor poor are exempt from catarrh's attack.—Dr. Hartman's unfailing remedy.



is cursed with catarrh. Men and women alike are afflicted with it. Catarrh frequently manifests itself by offensive breath. A catarrhal breath is a horror. Especially is this so with a beautiful woman. How many women have failed of their proper destiny through this lamentable defect!

Catarrh comes to the banker's daughter as quickly as to the working girl. We all know some pitiful instances among the fair women of our acquaintance. Every effort to rid themselves of catarrh seems to fail; yet their catarrh can surely be cured and cured permanently by the remedy that has been curing catarrh for forty years.

This remedy is Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription for all phases of catarrh. If the reader knows any woman with a catarrhal breath tell her to secure Pe-ru-na and take it according to directions, and the result will be a permanent cure, for Pe-ru-na heals the membranes all through the organs of the body and kills catarrh.

Dr. Hartman's books on chronic catarrh are mailed free on application to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. These books throw new light on catarrh. Pe-ru-na's cures are historical. A whole book full of letters from people cured of catarrh by this great remedy will be mailed to any interested person.

Here is a letter from Mrs. S. B. Bryant, Crawford, Miss.:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—"I suffered about six years with catarrh of the head. I took two bottles of your Pe-ru-na and am now entirely well. It has been two years since I took the Pe-ru-na and I cannot say too much for it."

Special book for women mailed to women only. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

## PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Morals: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....

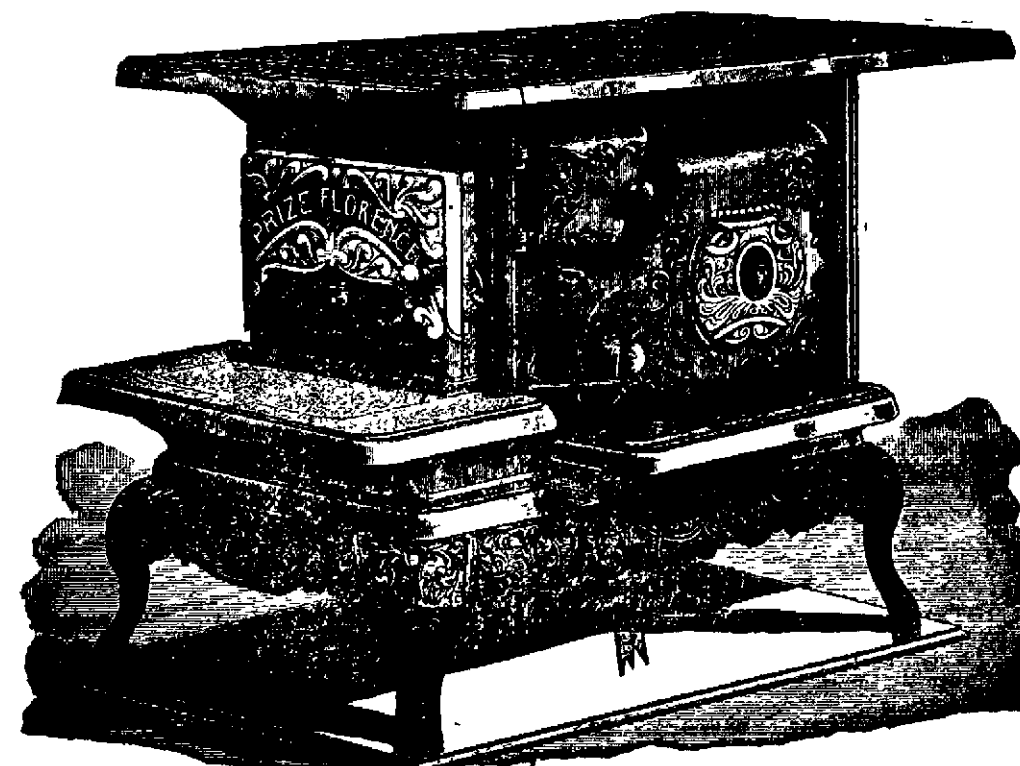
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## WINTER WILL CATCH YOU

If we don't. But we hope to catch you first.

We want to catch you as near naked as possible, and we'll stake our reputation that when you leave our store, you will be properly dressed. If you are thinking of an overcoat or winter suit we can sell you the best suit or overcoat for \$10.00 that you ever saw, and if you want to raise the price to \$12 or \$15, why we'll give you such value and style as you have never seen anywhere. Fall Hats, Furnishings--The largest fall stock we have ever handled, now on our shelves and ready for your inspection.

## WHITMAN, CASH CLOTHIER.



## GRAND OPENING SALE.

Furniture, Carpets, Dishes, Lamps, Stoves, &c. Every department of this immense store filled to the limit.

## Special Stove

Inducements The largest Stove stock in Stark Co.

The Famous Lincoln Good Luck

ONLY \$15.00

For a No. 8, fully guaranteed.

## 30-inch Steel Ranges

Reservoir Attached, Only

\$25.75

Airtight Heaters, 14-inch, only \$15.00.

Good Cook Stoves for \$10.

.....SPECIAL SALE OF.....

## Rockers and Couches,

AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

The Handsomest Lamp Assortment in the ...City...

Souvenirs Every Afternoon this Week

AT 4 P. M., NO CHILDREN.

Attend our one-third off Sideboard Sale.

Visitors at the Fair are kindly invited to make this their headquarters.

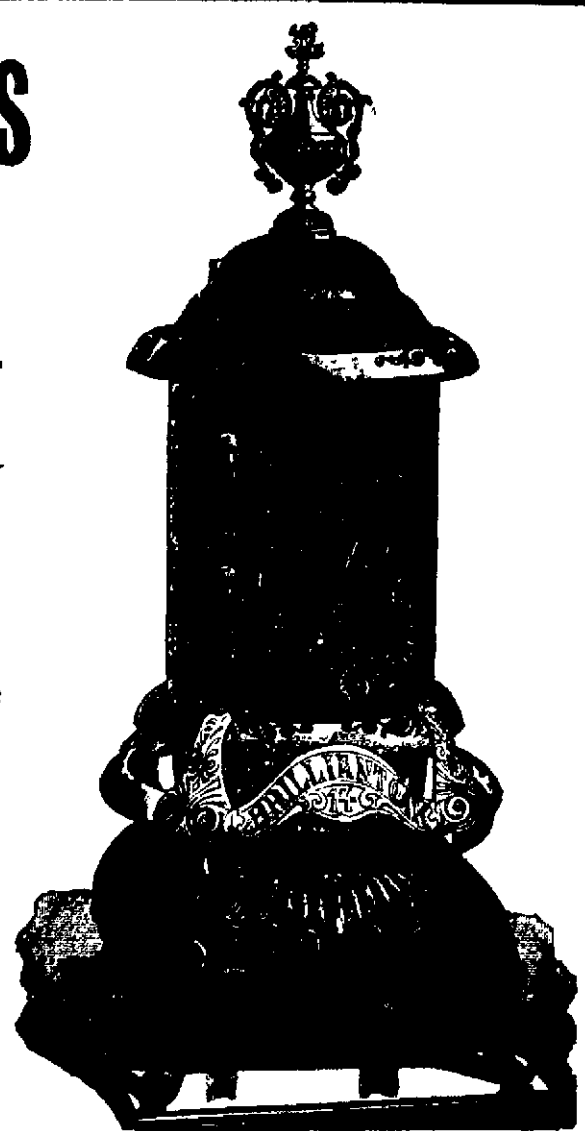
OUR GREAT LEADER, Only \$9.98.

## Benedict's White Palace!

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

63-65 South Erie Street,

Massillon, Ohio.





# TO AID THE SOLDIERS.

Northwestern Road Issues a Humane Order as to Them.

## THE ROAD KIND TO SOLDIERS.

Volunteers on Trains Must be Treated with all Consideration—Northwestern Issues an Order.

A humane order has just been issued by the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Impressed with the pitiable condition of a majority of the returning soldiers, General Manager Whitman, of this road, has determined that none of the boys in blue who come into contact with his company shall suffer for lack of attention. The Northwestern system covers five or six states which furnished a large proportion of the volunteers, and in order that the boys may be treated kindly on their way home, whether discharged or on furlough, Mr. Whitman has issued special instructions to every agent and conductor on the entire system to give special care and attention to returning soldiers en route from camps to their homes, while upon the trains or at the stations of the Northwestern. The employees are instructed to be diligent to ascertain if any of the soldiers are in need of food, and more particularly if they are sick and require medical attention, and if any such are found he is to be attended to at the expense of the company, if necessary. It will not be necessary for the soldier to be in uniform to get the advantage of the road's hospitality, for if he can show the proper papers of discharge or furlough, he will receive the same consideration.

"We cannot do enough for the returning soldiers," said General Superintendent Sanborn, in speaking of the order. "The boys went down there and faced death in a hundred different ways, and those who escaped are returning home debilitated and worn out. They did this for what? Not for money; it is not in any sane man to resign himself to death for a money consideration. They did it for the love of country."

Other roads probably may follow the Northwestern's humane move.—The Chicago Chronicle.

## CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Weekly Report of the United States Weather Bureau.

Both the temperature and the precipitation have been above the normal throughout the state during the past week. The daily mean temperature for the northern section was 64.7, for the central, 66.8, and for the southern, 69.6 degrees. These means are in excess of the normal 3.6, 4.5, and 4.9 degrees for the sections respectively. On the afternoon of the 24th a severe storm passed across the state causing heavy local rains and high winds. The correspondent at Van Wert reports a severe storm with some hail and heavy wind, doing much damage to trees, buildings, fruit, etc.

Newspaper clippings indicate serious damage at Toledo and Lima from high winds, and in other parts of the state from high water. The rainfall has been well distributed over the state, the total amount being from one-half to three-fourths inch above the normal in each of the three sections. The drought was getting severe in a few locations, but is now well broken.

Grass fields and pastures have taken a new start, and in most sections good fall feed is now assured. Stock is reported to be in good condition. The work of wheat seeding has been delayed in the sections where the heaviest rains fell, but the moisture is very beneficial to the seed, and a good stand of wheat is now assured. The early sown is coming up in excellent shape.

Potatoes are being harvested. The crop is less than the average, but is generally of good quality. Sweet potatoes are good and reported to be growing fast. There is some late planted tobacco yet to be cut, but the harvest is generally completed and the yield is heavy. There are no reports of damage in curing.

There are very few apples in the state. Quinces are abundant. Pears are a good crop. There are occasional reports of rot or mildew on grapes, but generally the crop is large and of good quality.

With few exceptions garden crops have been favorably affected by the weather. Vine crops are growing fast and indicate a large yield. Tomatoes are plentiful, with a few reports of rot.

## WILL CLOSE TONIGHT

The Final Session of the State Christian Missionary Society.

The twelfth annual convention of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, which is being held in the Christian church in this city, will close with tonight's session. Today there are 68 delegates present, 63 of which took dinner at the church. During the Tuesday afternoon session interesting papers were read by C. S. Hill, of Canton; R. S. Lotz, of Mapleton; R. Moffit, of Cleveland, and J. P. Allison, of Uhrichville. The Tuesday evening praise service was conducted by Dr. J. A. McCallum, of Uhrichville, and addresses were delivered by E. Moffit, of Cleveland, and A. McLean, of Cincinnati, on state and foreign missions respectively.

The Wednesday morning service was conducted by J. C. Meese, of New Philadelphia, and after the transaction of the regular business papers were read by R. M. Campbell, of Minerva, and R. Moffit, of Cleveland. A. M. Chamberlain presided at the question box.

## Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to shoe discomforts. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, Sept. 28.—The stock market was influenced by weakness in sugar and tobacco. Grangers weakened. Money 3 1/4.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar.....	117 1/4	119 1/4	117 1/4	119 1/4
American Tobacco.....	183 1/4	184 1/4	183 1/4	183 1/4
Atchafalpa (Pfd.).....	32	33 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
O. B. & Q.....	114 1/4	114 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Chicago Gas.....	101 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	54 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
New York Central.....	116	116	115 1/4	115 1/4
Manhattan.....	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Missouri Pacific.....	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Rock Island.....	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
St. Paul.....	103 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Western Union.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull, \$3.40@4.00; cattle best steady, others weak; beefs \$3.90@4.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Liverpool cable wheat 1 penny higher, which was not up to our advance yesterday. Receipts are large, but not calling. The close was weak; puts and calls, 6 1/4, 6 1/4.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat.....	68 1/4	70	68	69 1/4
Dec.....	64 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
May.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
Corn.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
May.....	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Oats.....	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Dec.....	22 1/4	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
May.....	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Pork.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Dec.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Jan.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lard.....	4 80	4 82	4 77	4 77
Dec.....	4 80	4 80	4 87	4 87
Jan.....	4 80	4 80	4 87	4 87

TOLEDO, Sept. 28.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 70 1/4.

DALTON, Sept. 28.—Wheat, 63.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 28.—Wheat, 60-63.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat per bushel.....	65
Rye per bushel.....	40
Oats.....	20-25
Corn.....	40
Barley.....	15-18
Flax Seed.....	1.00
Clover Seed.....	23.00
Timothy Seed.....	1.00
bran, per 100 lbs.....	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	80
Hay.....	\$6.00-7.00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.....	15-17
Eggs, per dozen.....	14
Lard, per lb.....	8
Beans, per lb.....	8
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7

## TAXES FOR 1898.

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF STARK COUNTY.

In pursuance of law I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1898, are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1898:

TOWNSHIPS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Bethlehem.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Canton.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Jackson.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Lake.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Lawrence.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Lexington.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Marion.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Nimishillen.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Greenbush.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Paris.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Perry.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Pike.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Plain.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Sandy.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Sugar Creek.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Tuscarawas.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15
Washington.....	2-5	2-5	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	15-15

## CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	STATE & COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		CORPORATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Alliance.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Beach City.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Canton.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Canal Fulton.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Clinch.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Clinton.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Hostetter.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Limaville.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Louisville.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Magnolia.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Marlboro.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Massillon.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Minerva.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Mt Union, Washington Tp.	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Mapleton.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Navarre.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
New Berlin.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
New Franklin.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Onesburg.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Uniontown.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Waynesburg.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
Wilnot.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	
West Brookfield.....	5-6	5-6	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	5-5	5-5	1-1	1-1	3-5	3-5	2-5	2-5	7-1	7-1	15-15	

## STATE RATE

STATE RATE	RATE
Ohio University.....	1-2-5
General Revenue.....	1-4
State Common School.....	3
Sinking Fund.....	3
Total.....	2-8-5

## COUNTY RATE

COUNTY RATE	RATE
Work House.....	1-4
County.....	1-4
Children's Home.....	1-10
Poor.....	1-10
Soldiers' Relief.....	1-10
Indebtedness.....	1-10
Building.....	1-10
Election.....	1-10
Total.....	5-6-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1898, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1899, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1898.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all Road Taxes shall be paid prior to the 31st day of December. The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th day of December, and the taxes collected according to the following section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 104. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 31st day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next, thereafter the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together with the penalty of 5 per cent. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th day of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate of this current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send Stamp for Answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk. While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, taxpayers are urged to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

T. HARVEY SMITH, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1st, 1898.

## THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 64 1/4c. CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 32 1/4c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35 1/4c; high mixed, shelled, 34 1/4c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 27 1/4c; No. 2 white,